

DOES YOUR UNDERWEAR FIT YOU LIKE THIS?



To insure perfect fitting, comfortable Underwear every garment of **STANFIELD'S Unshrinkable Underwear is Cut and Tailored by hand**

Won't creep up, sag, or bind after it comes out of the wash, because the severe laundry test every garment must go through before it passes inspection absolutely prevents this.

Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear

is a wonder for wear, yet many buy it for health and comfort—that trio is what most people want. If you would be warm, comfortable and well underclothed this winter let us fit you with STANFIELD'S Combinations with the patented closed crotch. Made for men, women and children in many different weights and qualities.

Black, Blue and Red labels. Stanfield's also make Green label called Nova Scotia but is not guaranteed all wool and is the lowest grade manufactured by this firm. The price is **\$2.50** per suit, Red Label **\$3.50** per suit, Blue Label **\$4.00** per suit. Be sure and get the correct label.

Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear in two piece suits also in stock

J. V. BERSCHT

Adams & Huntinger

Butchers

We will buy your

WILD DUCKS

and other saleable game

LEUSZLER BLOCK

Phone 127

THE Royal Bank of Canada

Incorporated 1869

| | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| HEAD OFFICE | MONTREAL |
| CAPITAL PAID UP | \$ 11,800,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | \$ 13,236,000 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | \$234,000,000 |

GRAIN CHECKS CASHED

We Advance Money on Storage Tickets and Bills of Lading for Cars of Grain and all Stock Transactions

Special attention given to farmers' sale notes and money advanced

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Interest paid on deposits at highest current rates. All banking business given prompt attention.

J. W. DORAN, Manager - **Didsbury Branch**

**Advertisements in the Pioneer
are silent salesmen**

Excellent Work for Red Cross

The annual meeting of the Red Cross Society was held in the Red Cross rooms on Saturday, September 30th.

Mrs. Marshall moved a vote of thanks to Mrs. Stauffer for her very painstaking and efficient work as President during the past year; also to the other officers, whose tireless energies have made this Society such a success.

In reply Mrs. Stauffer thanked all those who had so ably and willingly helped the various activities of the Red Cross work here during the past year.

The meeting was then open for the election of officers for the ensuing year.

The officers for last year were re-elected.

President—Mrs. J. E. Stauffer.

Vice-Pres.—Mrs. Chambers.

Sec.-Treas.—Mrs. A. G. Studer.

The Secretary's report was very satisfactory showing that the Society had almost tripled the money raised, and the amount of articles sent to headquarters in the past year.

The secretary has received many complimentary letters from Headquarters as to the amount of work sent in from Didsbury and also the neatness of the same.

The president wishes to thank all the different institutes, societies and individuals who have so nobly helped in this very necessary and laudable work, and will be glad of their continued cooperation during the coming year.

ANNUAL REPORT

The following is the annual report of the secretary-treasurer on the activities of the local branch of the Red Cross Society.

| RECEIPTS | |
|---|------------------|
| Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1915..... | \$ 205.87 |
| Fees: Active members..... | 22.00 |
| Associate members..... | 2.00 |
| Proceeds from concerts, dances, sales, special canvassing, Rugby Women's Institute, Mountain View Women's Institute, Berlin school district, Didsbury Women's Institute and W. C. T. U., Springside Ladies, the different churches and Ladies' Aids and school canvass and entertainment..... | 1030.00 |
| Private donations..... | 264.20 |
| Money raised by Red Cross teas | 278.15 |
| Money raised by Tipperary Club teas..... | 64.02 |
| Total Cash..... | \$1866.24 |

| EXPENDITURES | |
|--|------------------|
| Cheques sent to Headquarters Calgary..... | \$1084.47 |
| Cheques sent to Ogden Convalescent Home..... | 20.00 |
| Supplies..... | 507.27 |
| Laundry..... | 7.30 |
| Wages for janitor..... | 11.75 |
| Other expenses..... | 8.30 |
| Total Expenditure | \$1639.09 |
| Balance in Bank..... | 227.15 |
| Total | \$1866.24 |

Value of material on hand..... \$66.95
Finished articles sent to headquarters during the year 3016 of which the Tipperary club furnished 542, making in all 12 shipments.

The figures compared with those of last year are as follows:

| 1915 | |
|---|-----------|
| Total Receipts..... | \$ 680.34 |
| Cheques sent to headquarters..... | 242.15 |
| Money spent for supplies..... | 211.97 |
| Friday Red Cross teas..... | 133.14 |
| Finished articles sent to headquarters..... | 1935 |
| Cash balance on hand..... | 205.87 |
| 1916 | |
| Total receipts..... | \$1866.24 |

| | |
|---|---------|
| Cheques sent to headquarters..... | 1104.47 |
| Money spent for supplies..... | 507.27 |
| Friday Red Cross teas..... | 278.15 |
| Finished articles sent to headquarters..... | 3016 |
| Cash balance on hand..... | 227.15 |
| All of which is respectfully submitted, Mrs. E. M. Studer, Sec.-Treas. | |

Hun Submarine Visits U. S.

Destroys Seven Ships—Six Lives Lost—35 Women and 10 Children Saved

Boston, Oct. 8th—Seven steamers, four British, one Dutch, one Norwegian, one nationality unknown, were sunk by a big German submarine off Nantucket shoals today.

To-night the destroyer flotilla of the U. S. Atlantic fleet was picking up passenger and crews of the destroyed vessels and bringing them into Newport, R. I. So far as known there was no loss of life, though at a late hour the crew of the British steamer Kingston had not been accounted for.

A German submarine, the U53, put into Newport, R. I., on Saturday last after a 17-day journey and left again three hours later. This boat is the one which caused the destruction of the vessels. She is over 200 feet long and is larger in every way than any of the U. S. submarines. Her commander stated that he had plenty of fuel and provisions, enough to last him three months.

The known list of the raider's victims remains at six. It is not known exactly how many were rescued by the U. S. cruisers, but 35 women and 10 children are reported saved.

British Sailors' Relief Fund

A branch of the British Sailors' Relief Fund has been organized for Southern Alberta for the purpose of showing to a small extent the appreciation of the people towards the grand work done by the men of the Navy and Merchant Marine.

The idea of the Fund is to provide for the large number of widows and orphans and the sick of the brave seamen who have given their lives for the protection of not only the British coast but Canada as well. Through their continual watchfulness all our ships have crossed the ocean with troops in an unbroken line; our grain and merchandise has gone forward to provide food, clothing and munitions for the large army, which without the services of the Navy could not have been accomplished.

The committee have agreed to raise \$25,000 in southern Alberta and earnestly hope that all who are asked to assist will do so at once as they wish to report to headquarters on October 21st, the anniversary of Trafalga, when Britain became mistress of the seas.

All contributions to this Fund from this district should be sent to Mr. H. B. Atkins, Didsbury.

W. S. Durrer

UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER

Residence Opposite Fire Hall

Phone Central

DIDSBURY, -o- ALTA.

Notice to Cream Shippers

Beginning October 16th and until further notice, I quote the following prices for the different grades of cream and milk:

Sweet Cream, 40c per lb. Butterfat
No. 1 Sour Cream 38c per lb. "
Milk 49c per lb. butterfat.

The market has advanced sharply. Present indications point to a steady advance, as such I will further advance the above prices in the near future.

R. LeBLANC,

Clover Hill Creamery

New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

J. Manson..... 15.00

Red Cross Fund

J. Manson..... 5.00

Belgian Relief Fund

J. Manson.....\$ 5.00

FARMERS—GRAIN SHIPPERS!

Consign your grain to us, or we will buy it on track.

Consign to any terminal elevator.

MAKE BILL OF LADING READ—
Notify.

WESTERN GRAIN CO.,

EDMONTON, ALTA.

Liberal advances made against Bill of Lading.

RYE A SPECIALTY. "Write for shipping instructions—Licensed—bonded. Correspondence solicited.

BUSINESS LOCALS

5C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

THE OLD RELIABLE Dr. Mecklenburg, graduate optician. 32 years experience, 12 years in Alberta. Will personally be at Didsbury, Thursday, October 19th; Olds, Wednesday, October 18th and Carstairs, Friday, October 20th.

LOST—A 34-4 Auto Tyre with rim. Finder please express to Hislop's Hardware Store, Carstairs.

FOR SALE—A medium sized safe in good order. Just the thing for a farmer or small business man. Apply to Pioneer office.

FOR SALE—Purebred barred rock cockerels, also a quantity of table beets. Apply James Hughes, Phone 1009.

FOR SALE—A number of good second hand automobiles for sale. Apply W. Leslie, Overland Garage, Didsbury.

N. WEICKER wishes to announce that he will have in a supply of fresh beef from now on, at his office.

Strayed from east Didsbury, one black horse branded **L B** on left hip and thigh. Suitable reward for information leading to recovery. **FRED MOYLE.** o11

APPLES—\$1.50 per box at Purcell's.
PEACHES and plums to clear at reduced prices for week end. Purcell.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

**With Cash in the Bank
You Can Buy to
Advantage**

You know how everything costs more when you have to buy on credit. Why not practice self-denial for a while if necessary, open a Savings Account in the **Union Bank of Canada**, and, with the money in hand, buy at Cash prices? The discounts will help to swell your bank balance, and you will have a good start towards financial independence.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—**J. B. Wilson, Mgr.**

Don't Cough Your Throat Sore, Don't Suffer, - USE "Nerviline," It Will Cure You Quickly

The Annoyance of a Bad Cough Soothed Away in One Day

Nothing so bad for the throat as coughing, and nothing half so annoying as to have someone near by that is hacking, sneezing, or constantly clearing the throat.

—Rub on Nerviline
—It will save you all further pain and distress. Even one good rub with this soothing, penetrating remedy will bring the finest relief, will take out that rasping soreness, will stop that irritating tickle that makes you want to cough so much.

Nerviline isn't something new. It has a record of forty years of wonderful success behind it.



In rubbing on Nerviline, you use something safe, reliable and sure to cure. Its action is marvellous. The way it sinks in through the tissues—the way it penetrates to the seat of the congestion is really a wonder.

For chronic colds, coughs, or sore throat you can't beat this trusty old family remedy. Its name spells cure for any sort of pain in the joints or muscles. Try it for rheumatism, rub it on for sciatica or lumbago, test it out for neuralgia or headache—in every case you'll find amazing virtue and curative power in Nerviline.

Most families keep the large 50c bottle always handy on the shelf; trial size 25c, at all dealers in medicine, or the Catarthozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

The Birth of a Nation

A Thrilling Drama Shown in Motion Pictures

The unqualified success attending the production of D. W. Griffith's famous "Birth of a Nation" last season decided C. P. Walker, of Winnipeg, to again secure the attraction for his western towns, and the mightiest spectacle, the eighth wonder of the world, will make its reappearance at the Walker, Winnipeg, for three days with daily matinees, commencing Thursday, September 28.

This will be the third visit (the picture having already been presented four weeks in Winnipeg), and there is little doubt capacity houses will again be the order. After playing the Manitoba capital, the company goes to the Orpheum Theatre, Brandon, for the entire week commencing Monday, October 2nd, where two performances daily will be offered. Regina is the next city to be played, where two shows daily, commencing Thanksgiving Day, Monday, October 9, will be presented.

For three days, commencing Thursday, October 19th, the Empire Theatre, Saskatoon, will be played, and from there the organization travels West towards Vancouver.

Arrangements are being made to run special trains from the small towns and villages into Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina and Saskatoon, and there is little doubt that many will avail themselves of the opportunity to see the greatest photoplay the world has ever seen or is likely to see for many a day.

"The Birth of a Nation" as presented in the above towns will be precisely the same as the one now playing the Massey Hall, Toronto, for the fifth week, and comprises not only 12,000 feet of film, but carries a sixty-foot car of scenic, sound and lighting effects, and last, but by no means least, must be mentioned, the excellent symphony orchestra of no less than twenty-five carefully selected musicians.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Two bankers were talking about a financier who had failed.

"And did poor Joe accept his failure like a man?" asked the first.

"Exactly like a man," the second answered. "He blamed it on his extravagant wife."

Famous and Prosperous Mecca

Mecca, where Arabian independence has been proclaimed, was a famous and prosperous city many centuries before it became the metropolis of Islam. The Makoraba of Ptolemy and the capital of the Hedjaz, it has been a notable trading centre since very early times, and the famous Kaaba, originally a heathen shrine containing a miraculous fetish, attracted pagan pilgrims long before Mahomet made it the holiest shrine of the Moslem world. Except for the Great Mosque and a few minor buildings, most of Mecca has been rebuilt in modern times.—London Chronicle.

Irate Business Man: You book agents make me so angry with your confounded nerve and impudence that I cannot find words to express my feelings.

Agent: Then I am the very man you want. I am selling dictionaries.

SAVE THE CHILDREN

Mothers who keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house may feel that the lives of their little ones are reasonably safe during the hot weather. Stomach troubles, cholera infantum and diarrhoea carry off thousands of little ones every summer, in most cases because the mother does not have a safe medicine at hand to give promptly. Baby's Own Tablets cure these troubles, or if given occasionally to the well child will prevent their coming on. The Tablets are guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely harmless even to the new-born babe. They are especially good in summer because they regulate the bowels and keep the stomach sweet and pure. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"Bridget, why have you put the fly-paper out on the grass?"
"There ain't no more flies to catch in the house, mum."

No matter how deep-rooted the corn or wart may be, it must yield to Holloway's Corn Cure if used as directed.

New Zealand has an annual death rate of less than 1 per cent.

Women As Inventors

Many Notable Inventions Are the Result of Ingenuity of Women

Women are generally considered lacking in inventive ability. The truth is that they have been taking out patents steadily since 1790. It must be confessed that these ideas have not always turned out a complete success, but, then, the world has progressed as a result of many mistakes other than those of inventors. How few women ever realise as they ply their crochet needle that it was a Scotch woman, Christian Shaw, the daughter of the Laird of Balfargran, in Renfrewshire, who was the first to produce linen thread, as far back as 1729; her idea was developed later by the big Paisley firms of Clark and Coats.

Silk weaving was invented by the wife of the fourth Emperor of China, in the dim ages of antiquity; a woman in the harem of an Indian prince invented the weaving of cashmere shawls; the same clever woman or her mother (authorities differ on the point) discovered attar of roses; while a poor Italian woman rediscovered the secret of Venetian paint lace, which had been lost for nearly 600 years. Madame Curie's triumph as the discoverer of radium is still fresh in the public mind, as is that of Dr. Maria Montessori, whose novel methods are likely to revolutionise the art of teaching in the near future.

PILES.

You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It cures the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores.—See box.

Zam-Buk

Brief Report

Pat Garvey, section foreman at Trunkville, was formerly in the habit of sending long and detailed reports to the supervisor. Oftentimes his daily report would contain three or four pages. The supervisor became weary of wading through a mass of detail and ordered Garvey to "boil" his reports down. "You aren't writing love letters," was the supervisor's rebuke, "but railroad reports." Soon after this ultimatum was received by Garvey, the memorable cloudburst and flood occurred at Trunkville. This is the laconic report that Garvey sent in:

"The river is where the railroad was."—Tidoutie, Tex., News.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Patie: I owe you my life.
Doctor: Yes, and that isn't all — Minnesota Minnehaha.

Asthma Brings Misery, but Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy will replace the misery with welcome relief. Inhaled as smoke or vapor, it reaches the very inmost recesses of the bronchial passages and soothes them. Restriction passes and easy breathing returns. If you knew as well how this remedy would help you as do thousands of grateful users there would be a package in your home tonight. Try it.

"Who is your favorite composer?"
"Wagner," replied Mr. Curox.
"You must be a student of music!"
"No, I mention Wagner for the sake of relieving myself of conversational strain. If the other man doesn't like Wagner, he won't want to hear me say another word."
"And if he does?"
"He'll want to do all the talking himself."—Washington Star.

To safeguard the child from damage that worms cause, use Miller's Worm Powders, the medicine par excellence for children. These powders will clear the system entirely of worms, will regulate and stimulate the organs injuriously affected by the worms, and will encourage healthful operation of the digestive processes. As a vermifuge it cannot be surpassed in effectiveness.

Raincoats Made of Paper

Inexpensive emergency raincoats which can be folded up and carried in a pocket or handbag are being made to fill the need so sorely felt when one is caught in a storm without any form of waterproof protection. These garments are made in sizes suitable for men, women and children, and come in two grades. The cheaper article is made of tough paper only, coated on one side, and is designed to be used but once; the other is reinforced with cloth mesh, and with proper care can be worn several times.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

The Farmer: Ah! There you are! Where have you been all this time? And where's the mare I told you to get shod?

The Hand: Shod! I thought you said shod! I've just been a-burying of 'er.—Sketch.

You can't beat Old Dutch

for taking rust and
stains off knives



To Continue Exploration

Stefansson Plans to Discover Extent of the New Northland

A letter has been received by G. J. Desbarats, deputy minister of naval service, from Dr. Anderson, of the Stefansson northern exploration party, who some time reached Nome. The letter gives additional details of the work done by the party and supplies some information as to Stefansson's future movements.

The letter states that Stefansson's plan had been to make a northerly circuit around the new land, which he discovered a year ago, with the object of discovering its extent and whether any territory existed north of there.

As a result of the fact that his ships did not succeed in getting far north in 1915, however, and of trouble with his dogs, the explorer was unable to carry out his design. He had reached his new land last May, but it is understood that he will winter at Winter Harbor, on Melville Island. The schooner Polar Bear, one of the vessels of the expedition, was expected to reach this port this summer and form a winter base there.

Kent Chipman, one of the members of the southern party who travelled to Edmonton by the overland route, instead of going to Nome with the rest of his companions, has reached Ottawa and is preparing his report to the Geological Survey Department. Mr. Chipman, who was topographer with the expedition, travelled south by way of the Mackenzie and Athabasca rivers.

A Family Talk

"See here, Jones, you've had that telephone receiver at your ear for ten minutes and haven't uttered a word."
"S-sh! I'm having a typical conversation with my wife."

Taxation Of Land Values

The day has long since passed when the doctrines of Henry George could be ridiculed or scouted as unworthy of serious attention. They have found much acceptance in Europe, and particularly in Great Britain, where there is now a widespread feeling in favor of the taxation of "unearned increment"—a feeling which crystallized into legislation some years ago when Mr. Lloyd George was Chancellor of the Exchequer. In Australasia, in the Canadian West, and elsewhere, the principle of differentiation between taxation of land values and taxation of improvements continually gains ground. "Progress and Poverty" blazed the way for what has now become a large and important school of thought in legitimate political economy.—Hamilton Spectator.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick

Headache, and Distress after Eating.

Small Pills, Small Price.

See Signature

Small Pills, Small Price.

See Signature

Small Pills, Small Price.

See Signature

STUDENTS!— CHOOSE and USE

Waterman's (Ideal) Fountain Pen

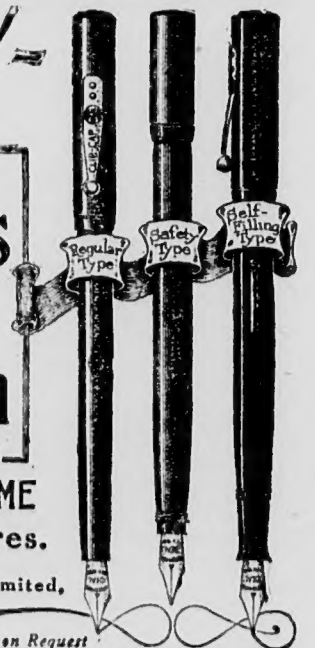
THE PEN and the HABIT—
THAT LASTS A LIFETIME

Sold at the Best Stores.

L. E. Waterman Company, Limited,
Montreal.

\$2.50 up

Booklet on Request



The Non-cathartic Nature cure for Constipation

Helps the System to Cure Itself.

You cannot cure constipation by violent methods. Violence is never effective against nature. That is why the use of morning salts and purgative pills so easily become a habit. These things do not cure the trouble; they only force matters, and in so doing weaken the bowels till natural action becomes impossible, and you have to go on taking your pills or salts indefinitely. Compare Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief. This great tonic-laxative helps nature by strengthening the bowels; natural action is restored and a cure effected which is real and lasting.

Dr. CHAS. F. FORSHAW, D.Sc., F.R.M.S., a well-known British Scientist, writes:—"Never take Salines or Purgatives for Constipation—to force Bowel action is to aggravate the trouble and create the Constipation habit. I recommend as a superior and convenient treatment Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief."

Take Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief for constipation, biliousness, torpid liver, sick headache, distress, specks before the eyes, flatulence and windy spasms, acidity, heartburn, impure blood, and that dull, heavy feeling which is a sure indication of liver troubles.

Price 50 Cents from all Druggists and Storekeepers.

or direct from the sole agents for Canada, Harold F. Ritchie and Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto. War Tax, 2 cents extra.

Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief is the companion to Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, England.

Dr. Cassell's

Instant Relief

LIVER TONIC
ANTACID
CATHARTIC
LAXATIVE

TRAINING AND A GOOD PARTNER WILL MAKE STRONG COMBINATION

WIFE HELPS THE SOLDIER-FARMER TO SUCCEED

The Government Is Making a Special Monetary Allowance in Addition to the Pension, for the Maintenance of Both the Soldier And his Family, While he is Receiving Elementary Training

"What makes you think you will succeed as a farmer?"

The question was asked of a returned soldier who had expressed a very strong desire to get on the land.

"My wife," he answered.

"Do you mean to say she persuaded you?"

"No, I didn't need any persuading. But she wants to go as much as I do."

"Does she understand what it means?"

"She ought. She was born and brought up on a farm; she is not afraid of hard work; and she prefers to live in the country anyway."

"For the children's sake?"

"We've got none, worse luck. No, she likes it better herself."

That man's battle is half won.

He was not a farm boy himself, and he does not imagine that the little experience he possesses is enough.

He is therefore taking advantage of the elementary training, in such matters as gardening and poultry raising, already started by the Military Hospitals Commission at some of its Convalescent Hospitals; and he aims at taking a course of extra instruction later on at one of the agricultural schools.

As announced some time ago, the Government makes special monetary allowances, in addition to the pension, for the maintenance of both the soldier and his family while he is being trained; if he has to learn a new occupation; so no man should have the slightest hesitation about taking full advantage of the training put at his disposal to increase his capacity and better his position.

A trained man, and a wife both experienced and willing, make a team hard to beat.

It is very interesting to see that this fact has been recognized in a most practical way in England.

There the Government decided, a few months ago, to start, by way of experiment, three pioneer land colonies of ex-soldiers—or rather "ex-service men," for even the man now ploughing the sea will have his chance of ploughing the soil.

The President of the Board of Agriculture has just announced that in selecting settlers for these colonies "preference will be given, between men of equal merit and qualifications, to those whose wives or sisters, or daughters have acquired proficiency in milking or other farm operations, as the result of their employment on the land either before or during the war."

As a matter of fact, women in the Old Country have taken a large and even extraordinary share in working the farms, which the war has deprived of so many of their usual laborers. Women of every social rank have volunteered to do this, and have kept their pledge, though many of them were not only quite unaccustomed to manual labor, but free from any necessity to work at all.

Canadian women, the vast majority of them, have never been in that position. Work has always been familiar to them, and a very large number even of the town-dwellers among them were brought up on farms. Many of our returned soldiers, therefore, who think of going "back to the land" will have a great advantage in the experience of their wives as well as in the special training offered them.

Special training is given, of course, for a variety of other industries. The greatest care is taken to choose the occupation best suited to each man's ability. But, unquestionably, agriculture is the great national industry and needs the energies of every man qualified to undertake it.

To Advertise Butter

The National Dairy Council, according to reports sent out by the secretary, is planning to follow the example of the orange and raisin growers, and put on an advertising campaign to cover three years, spending at the rate of \$20,000 a month. This money will be used in advertising the value and the healthfulness of milk, butter, cheese and ice cream. The advertisements will be carried in the leading magazines and daily papers. It is an ambitious programme, but not at all impracticable if the dairy interests are willing to pay the bills. If the advertising is well done, it will be profitable to the dairymen of the country. It will increase the consumption of dairy products permanently; and if the supply can be increased to take care of the demand without too much of an advance in prices, the results will be satisfactory.—Wallace's Farmer.

A Simple Declaration

"What are your views on the tariff?" "I'm for protection of everything that my constituents manufacture for sale," replied Senator Sorghum. "And I favor free trade for everything that they are compelled to buy for cash."—Washington Star.

How Britain Cares

For Her Soldiers

Former French Minister Lend in Praise of British System

Adolphe Brisson, formerly a French minister, has returned to Paris from a visit to the British front. He gives a very vivid and interesting description of how a great army is administered in the field.

Of especial importance is the manner in which the British soldier is cared for.

"We meet generals who are not only warriors," said M. Brisson, "but who are great administrators, trained in India, Egypt, Africa, accustomed to plan the details of a campaign. They spare neither expense nor trouble in establishing the base of a lengthy military action."

"I admired their calm confidence in the sovereign power of Great Britain. Always they made the same statement: 'We English need time to understand. We did not know war like this. It had to be learned. We are slow in starting, but we are there now, and nothing can stop us.'"

"The greatest commendation is due to the sanitary service. On principle the English soldiers do not want barracks. The fighter must live and be cared for under a tent. He breathes better; cleanliness is easier to keep; vermin are easier to destroy; every morning everything is burned."

"In camp, be it for the healthy or the wounded, flowers cheer the eye; the English soldiers delight in them."

"On their arrival the men receive thorough and vigorous disinfection. They are bathed and scrubbed, clothing boiled and washed; then the soldier is dressed neatly in a white shirt with soft collar, red tie, blue vest with white revers and olive trousers."

"He is then taken to a paradise, a garden in which are scattered the sleeping tents, dining tents; for his recreation he finds tennis courts and flowers, and benches to rest upon. For his comfort even a dentist; yes, even a chiropodist! And the men! the attentions, the cheer!"

"We mean," said a general to me, on seeing my amazement, "that on returning to the trenches our soldiers may be able to say to his comrades: 'If you are ill or wounded, you will be mighty well off in the hospital.'"

"Be it noted here, too, that nurses and soldiers in the service of ambulances and hospitals are in comfortable quarters, well fed and paid. They work, they must be cared for, is the slogan."

"It is a fact that the Englishman does his best when he is well looked after. Give him his roast beef and he will fight well."

Grain Screenings

Cleaning Grain at Threshing Time a Good Practice

In a bulletin entitled "Grain Screenings" issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, it is estimated that the loss entailed in shipping western grain uncleaned amounts to considerably more than half a million dollars. The following account of an experiment by a western grower should be of value in connection with the problem of eliminating the waste due to the shipment of grain subject to a dockage on account of screenings.

A monitor cleaner and a five horsepower engine were purchased and both mounted on an extra strong wagon gear. A 15-foot ordinary grain elevator was attached to the elevator wagon or bin. Another box received the screenings (mostly broken and shrunken grain). The cost of the entire outfit, including the operation, repairs and interest on capital was \$195. The grower estimates that he saved on his 80,000 bushel crop 1,600 bushels of broken and shrunken wheat worth \$960, freight on which to the terminal elevator would have cost \$220, and haulage to the local elevator \$64. He thus had a profit of \$49. The outfit paid for itself in one year, and he says is as good as when it started. This experiment, it is argued, proves that cleaning the grain on a large farm before hauling is practicable and advisable. The really practical way for the whole country generally would be that the threshing outfits should include a grain cleaning attachment, as many of them now do on a sheaf loading machine.

Any ordinary threshing machine if fitted with proper screens and carefully operated is capable of removing many of the smaller weed seeds that now constitute a considerable percentage of elevator screenings.

Fiancee: And will Bobby be sorry when I marry his sister?

Bobby: Yes, I will, 'cause I like you.—Boston Transcript.

Small Grain Exhibits

The Influence for Better Crops Resulting from Fair Activities

The use of better seed offers one of the most effective methods for increasing the yield of farm crops. The work of seed improvement associations and individuals who carefully select their own seed, has resulted in the general use of better seed. Competition in producing and displaying crop products of high quality at agricultural fairs is another influence which should have an increasing benefit on the quality of seed planted. The influence for better crops resulting from fair activities would be greater if more persons exhibited their products and if greater care would be taken in the selection and preparation of exhibits.

A creditable exhibit of field crops should contain products which are typical of the district they represent. The crops comprising an exhibit should be harvested when in prime condition and should be of superior quality and worth. They also should be properly and tastefully arranged when placed on exhibit.

Professor E. G. Schafer, of the Washington Experiment Station, at Pullman, gives the following directions for the preparation of seed and sheaf exhibits.

Seed grain, wheat, oats and barley. Grain prepared for exhibit should be true to variety name. It should be harvested when it is mature but not over ripe. It should be threshed as early as possible after harvest. Rain and other conditions of weather may cause discoloration. Usually grain should be cleaned in order that all chaff and foreign matter may be removed. It should also be graded to remove very large and undersized kernels. Unless the rules of the fair specify otherwise, the samples should consist of one peck.

Sheaf grain, wheat, oats and barley should be harvested for sheaf exhibits as soon as the crop is mature and before it is thoroughly dry. Better exhibits will result if the grain is pulled and suspended by the roots until dry. At the time of preparing the exhibits the roots should be cut off and only those stalks which have full length of straw and well developed heads should be used. The grain should be bound in sheaves about four inches in diameter and tied in two places. A tape should be used in tying the sheaves as it is less likely to injure or break the straw than string. Black or white tape is to be preferred and fancy ribbon should never be used in tying the sheaves. If the leaves are removed from the stems the exhibit will have a neater appearance.

Boys In The War

Persistent Italian Boy Who Became a Real Corporal

The Italian army has the distinction of being the only army engaged in the war that has a corporal in its ranks who is almost a baby in age. Margutti, the lad in question, is but 13 years old and lived at Gaglian before becoming a full-fledged soldier, and through his acquaintance with two army chauffeurs became familiar with the fighting forces of his country. One day he rode out to the trenches on the army trucks after some argument, and was affectionately received by the soldiers who promoted him to corporal on the spot.

Proud of his newly gained distinction, Margutti soon secured a uniform and sewed his corporal bars on himself. He spent some time in the trenches and took active part in the fighting, proving himself remarkably courageous before the onslaughts of the Austrian hordes.

The captain of Margutti's division came along to inspect the troops one morning and was much impressed by the business-looking lad who stood erect, on guard, his rifle at his shoulder. Upon being asked what he was doing, the boy answered: "I am fighting, sir." "What class do you belong to?" inquired the captain. "Third elementary class, sir," came the reply, "but I have been promoted corporal."

The officer could not refrain from laughing at this answer and took the brave youngster in his arms, kissing him affectionately. The child was sent back home, but he did not remain there long as the officer had promised to use his influence to get him back in the trenches, and he did. Margutti is now fighting with the regular army, and is a real corporal.

The Wall of Triple Steel

Had it not been for "the impregnable wall of triple steel," the war would have been over before this. Germany would have triumphed; humiliating terms of peace would have been signed. We and the dominions, and indeed, our allies and the neutral world, owe much to British sea power. Whatever may be Germany's naval policy now that Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, the chief pirate, has gone, the debt of the civilized peoples in both hemispheres to the officers and men who serve under the White Ensign will not be lessened as the months pass which separate us from our inevitable victory.—Editorial in London Telegraph.

High: There's Fred Seads over there. He made a million in the Street last year.

Lower: Honestly?

High: I don't know, but he made it.

GERMANY A FAILURE ALONG THE AVENUES OF REAL WORLD SERVICE

WHAT IS RESULT OF BOASTED GERMAN EFFICIENCY

In the Face of Her Gross Underestimation of Brave Little Belgium

And of the Moral and Physical Resources of France, Great Britain, and Allies, Can Germany Be Called Efficient?

Domestic Gas From Straw

Simple Plant to Use Up the Straw Pits and Supply Fuel and Light

The day of applying a match to the straw stack after threshing is over and thereby burning up a whole year's fuel is now passed, and from now on the farmer is likely to pay as much attention to the safeguarding of his straw as he does to his cattle and crops. From the straw stack, which has hitherto gone up in smoke, gas can now be extracted, and by such a simple process that every farmer can cook, heat his house, light his residence, and run his engines from his own little gas plant right at his very back door, using the much-despised straw pile as a means to this end.

The Dominion By-Product and Research Society, of Moose Jaw, of which George Harrison, M.E., general manager of the Saskatchewan Bridge and Iron Works, is the leading spirit, has discovered and perfected a small gas works which will in the near future be manufactured in the city and installed on practically every quarter section throughout the country.

Mr. Harrison, the patentee, has obtained patent rights in Canada, the United States, Russia and the Argentine Republic. In an interview recently he said that no farmer will be without his own gas plant in the near future.

The exceedingly simple way in which the gas is produced guarantees the truth of this statement. One bale of straw, wheat, oats, barley or flax, is put into a cast-iron retort. The head is screwed tightly down and a small portion of straw is ignited in the firebox underneath. This produces the gas, which in turn passes out of the retort through another small cylinder of water in which it is washed and from there finds its way into the gasometer. This one bale of straw will produce enough high grade gas to do all the cooking, heating and lighting of a seven-roomed house, and it is a safe conclusion that from now on, instead of burning his straw stack as he has hitherto done, the farmer will, through the efforts of the Research Society, conserve his straw and make his own gas, thus dispensing with the paying for and hauling of coal in the winter months.

Mr. Harrison and his associates have had Dr. Andrews, of the well-known firm of Andrews and Crutcher, analytical chemists, employed for a long time and all the problems in connection with the small gas works and gases extracted from the straw have been scientifically worked out by them in their laboratory at Government Building, Regina, and for some time past a miniature gas retort has been burning and most astonishing results have been obtained.

According to the report of Dr. Andrews, five ounces of straw has produced sufficient gas to enable a 40-candle power mantle to burn six hours with a very white and highly illuminating flame.

The gases extracted from the straw cannot only be used for heating, lighting and cooking, but can also be utilized for driving gas engines and all other farm machinery, and with the high soaring price for gas and light this welcome discovery should be of vast interest to every farmer throughout the Dominion of Canada.—Moose Jaw Times.

Salt For Live Stock

Feeding Too Freely Is Injurious to Animals

Samples of salt are occasionally sent to experimental stations by farmers for analysis, with the statement that animals, usually cattle or sheep, were poisoned after eating it in considerable quantities. In no case has any foreign substance that would account for the poisoning been found.

Since salt is necessary to life and is in universal use, it is difficult to realize that in large amounts it is poisonous. Many cases of poisoning in chickens have been reported, and occasionally in larger animals. In one instance salt was by mistake used instead of sugar in making a cake. The cake was given to the chickens and killed all of them. Chickens are very susceptible to salt poisoning and while the amount that it takes to kill a horse or cow is considerable, this sometimes occurs when these animals are especially salt hungry.

When animals have not had access to salt for a long time, it is safer to give it to them sparingly at first.

Just for Fun

"Is she pretty?"

"I should say so. She's even good to look at when she's eating corn on the cob."—Detroit Free Press.

No nation can long be called efficient which fails to advance the general life of humanity. As the war drags on, with its ever-increasing wake of ruin and irreparable loss, Germany is fast losing her "place in the sun," and stands as the "horrible example" of utter failure along the avenues of real world service. That she is powerful no one can deny; but that her strength is of the eternal type is daily becoming more doubtful. In a sense she has been deficient, but for fundamentally wrong purposes; and unless the unexpected happens, she is bound to undermine her own foundations and find herself less respected and both morally and physically weaker than before the conquest of Alsace-Lorraine.

The war has progressed sufficiently far for one to turn the light of truth on German efficiency in the actual field of battle. Where is her boasted superiority? Most people think she has done surprisingly well as a fighting unit. The facts warrant an entirely different conclusion. Boasting of a marvellous secret service, and apparently prepared for a world war, she can never be called efficient in the face of her gross underestimation of brave little Belgium. Apparently expecting a triumphal march through Belgium and a speedy attack in force at the most vulnerable spot in France, this great "machine" was held up a full month by the despised Belgians, giving France and her allies an opportunity to marshal their strength and prepare for the conflict. Had Germany foreseen the immense strength of the Belgian national spirit, it is almost certain that she would not have struck when she did. Surely such short-sightedness can never be called "efficiency."

What was Germany doing when she failed to understand the tremendous moral and physical resources of the French nation? Living near neighbor to France for centuries, besides having innumerable spies throughout her enemy's territory, Germany apparently only counted fortifications and noses. Her philosophy was a wild confidence in steel and liquid fire, and she clearly disparaged the greatest military asset of the world—the morale of any people. No doubt German military leaders expected a short, sharp conflict, and then a victorious peace. Behind her siege guns she fired shot and shell into the invisible, indefinable and indestructible soul of France, and wondered that the war lasted so long! She had left this major war out of her calculations and then attempted the conquest of soul with Krupp guns and poisonous gas.

Think of Germany's blindness with regard to England. Great Britain had been the butt of German jokes for forty years. According to Prussia she was slow and notoriously lacking in dash and enterprise. But slowly awakening out of her lethargy, she now holds with bulldog tenacity one hundred and fifty miles of French trenches, and is growing stronger every day. Her colonies, contrary to the German calculations, are absolutely loyal to her, and although revolt was actually allowed to break out in Ireland the Nationalists, to the chagrin of Germany, with no uncertain sound, have stood firmly and fought bravely against Britain's foes. Germany failed to understand the temper of England. The two countries are entirely different in spirit, and Prussia apparently looked only on the materialistic side of Britain's defences, and failed to estimate the wonderful loyalty which prevailed throughout the British Empire.—New York Outlook.

\$2,708.56 for a Car of Wheat

Railway companies of recent years have increased the capacity of grain cars considerably. This along with high prices that have prevailed at times since the outbreak of the European war has made it possible to net large sums on individual car shipments.

A very few years ago a remittance of \$1,000 would look big to any shipper. This year checks of over twice that amount are comparatively common. However, the highest return on a single car yet recorded was made by the Grain Growers' Grain Co., Ltd., of Winnipeg, on August 30, when a car from Travers, Alta., carrying 1,920 bushels 10 lbs., graded No. 1 Northern, with no dockage, and sold at \$1.50. The check issued by the Grain Growers' Grain Co. in settlement was \$2,708.56. There is little doubt but that this is the largest sum that has been paid in the history of the Canadian West for any single shipment sold through the regular market channels.

Smart

Kindly Gent: Aren't you afraid of catching cold on a night like this, my lad?

Paper Boy: No, sir, I'm all right. Selling papers keeps up the circulation.

Warfare of Huns

Germans Use Non-Combatants as Fire Screen

"A terrible day of wrath awaits Germany when the nations of the earth have time to reflect upon the methods of German warfare, and when they are not afraid of being dragged into it as participants of its horrors."

Thus writes a Dutch statesman in a powerful comment upon the indictment that France brings against German officers in their treatment of French non-combatants in the occupied territory of their enemy.

The full story, with affidavits and other documentary proof, that have been presented to the public already, are so shocking in their inhuman significance that it is difficult for the human mind to conjure up grosser departures from the law of nations and the dictates of sanity.

We can only submit a few instances of German brutality. They must speak for themselves without further comment:

In the Aisne Department a farmer who did not want to work was undressed and sent, almost naked, into the fields under rifle and shell fire, with his eyes bandaged and his hands bound. He was left there for a day, and then taken as a hostage to Germany.

Many witnesses declare that at different places, particularly in the Departments of the Aisne and Pas-de-Calais, the inhabitants were forced to work in the trenches.

A youth of 16 states that in October, 1914, he was forced, with some 50 comrades, to do trench work in the Plain of L—, in the Pas-de-Calais, for six days. They were then taken to L—, where the Germans used them as shields. Forty of them were killed. The witness was wounded by the splinter of a "75" shell.

This practice has been extended to Lille and the district, as is shown by the correspondence exchanged between the Governor and the Mayor of Lille.

English and German Farming

An official report comparing British with German agriculture, published by the British Government, shows that on each hundred acres—

1. The British farmer feeds from 45 to 50 persons, the German farmer feeds from 70 to 75 persons.

2. The British farmer grows 15 tons of grain, the German farmer grows 33 tons.

3. The British farmer grows 11 tons of potatoes, the German farmer grows 55 tons.

4. The British farmer produces 4 tons of meat, the German farmer produces 4 1-4 tons.

5. The British farmer produces 17 1-2 tons of milk, the German farmer produces 28 tons.

6. The British farmer produces a negligible quantity of sugar, the German farmer produces 2 3-4 tons.

It is further stated in the report that the soil and climatic conditions in Germany are inferior to those in England.

The Key to Confidence

What is a sure key to the confidence of the other person? Some people invariably win that confidence; others seldom do. A little girl of nine was telling her mother with great enthusiasm how much she liked a certain friend who was past seventy years of age. In spite of the difference in ages, there was a deep, warm bond between them. "Why is it you like her so much?" the mother asked. "Well, mother, there are a great many reasons," was the little girl's reply; "but one thing is, she's the understandingest person I ever met." She did not need to say more. The older friend had put herself in the nine-year-old's place, thought her thoughts, and then, without "talking down" to her, made her feel that they two had common interest and could talk together as equals. We can always do that in our relationships with others,—if we will love, and think. No one gets into the "understandingest" class by accident.

Hidden in the Cornfield

"I must give," writes a correspondent, "some further details of the strange association—surely the strangest in the war—of cavalry and aeroplanes in the advance of patrols towards High Wood (the Bois des Fourreaux). At the moment that the cavalry were debouching a pilot saw a group of Germans and their machine gun hidden in the corn. His only method of telling the cavalry of the lurking danger was to descend and immediately open fire. His manoeuvre was absolutely successful. The machine gun in the corn was turned upon him, and the cavalry galloped up almost with impunity.

"It is a fine example of the selflessness, the impersonal heroism of this war that the cavalry do not yet know the name of their partner in this dashing little affair."

It takes from 18 to 19 pounds of skim milk to make a pound of cheese. Milk testing 1 per cent. fat requires from 15 to 16 pounds to make one pound of cheese; milk testing 2 per cent. fat requires 13 to 14 pounds; milk testing 3 per cent. fat requires from 11 to 12 pounds; milk testing 4 per cent. fat requires about 10 1/2 pounds to make a pound of cheese. It is known that the higher normal milk tests in milk fat the more cheese can be made from 100 pounds.

Manitoba's Snakes

Where Myriads of Reptiles Hibernated During the Winter Months

A loathsome, wriggling, gleaming mass of viperous creation; the quantity of reptiles within a certain cavern of a boulder-strewn gullyside, in Southern Manitoba, is difficult of estimation.

Within the district of Clearwater, in Southern Manitoba, are located a series of ravines, presumably formed by an ancient river of importance in prehistoric days. Deep and rugged hill sides bound them, not a few of which can be likened to canyons; devoid of vegetation, save a sprinkling of scrub oak, and a species of juniper. The Cypress, a fair-sized stream, meanders through the valley. At a distance of one-half mile from the village adjacent to the high trestle bridge, Clearwater, exists the cavern wherein snakes possess a hibernating retreat. A few residents of the surrounding countryside have witnessed the reptilian conglomeration; a greater number evince no intention of undertaking the visit.

My visit to the snakes was made on a bright day in spring, the snows of winter, outside of a few sheltered nooks, having been melted beneath the glowing sunshine of the western prairie land.

Out on the hillside, several of the more venturesome members of the viperous mass are noticed crawling upon the moss-covered boulders, apparently come forth to reconnoitre. At the cavern's entrance, a thick, tangled "rope" of the slimy Garter snakes was endeavoring to force itself forward into the balmy atmosphere outside.

A glance into the horrible excavation displayed the presence of snakes in countless thousands; in many curious shapes, one particular instance was that of a vast number coiled together so as to resemble a large barrel. The sizes of the reptiles varied. Manitoba's snakes never assume the size of the pythons of the tropics. In no case did snakes exceed four feet in length. The garter snake occasionally measures a few inches more than this and the inner recesses of the cavern may have contained extremely large specimens, which at rare intervals are seen in various portions of Manitoba.

In the earliest years of Manitoba history this cavern in the gullies is known to have existed. And observation has determined that the migratory period of the reptiles on their way to their place of hibernation occurs in the month of October, when the leaves in the woodlands have scattered in the autumn wind. Perchance many of the "colony" may crawl long distances from their haunts of summer quarters, others possibly do not wander far. But when frost and snow depart, and warm weather has appeared, will begin a general exodus from the cave to the meadows and forest glades.

A similar cavern is located in the valley of the Souris, Western Manitoba. Until about 1878, thirty-five years ago, a prodigious gathering of viperous life annually invaded an excavation in the Stony Mountain locality, north of the city of Winnipeg. A large quantity of quicklime was utilized to exterminate this horrible den, a process which could easily be resorted to at the Clearwater and Souris Valley reptilian caverns, the only places of such horrible characteristics within provincial limitations today.—J. D. A. Evans.

A War Analogy

We do not want to press the analogy of other wars too far, but there is one which will help people to understand the situation. Abraham Lincoln, in the last year of the war with the South, would never listen to overtures for peace, however great the concessions which appeared to be offered him. Lover of peace and hater of war as he was, he knew that the only way to end the war which would justify the nation for having waged it was by dictating terms, and not by negotiations. He was not going to leave the Confederates in a position to make a second war, when they had recovered sufficiently, and to spring once again at the throat of the North. He acted not out of any feeling of revenge, but because he knew that the South must fight on till it could fight no longer.—The Spectator.

One Source of Mexican Trouble

Nothing effective has ever been done for the education of the Mexican people. Such state schools as exist are ineffective. The teachers themselves are rarely prepared to teach. The sons and daughters of the educated class do not go into the teaching profession. The Church has opposed the state schools, and the Church schools have been ecclesiastical, not human. The one chief university of Mexico, established in 1551, once or twice suppressed, has finally lapsed. The incompetence of such educational institutions as have existed in Mexico is evidenced by the fact that from 80 to 85 per cent. of the population do not know how to read.—Outlook, New York.

"Hubby, I've often heard you speak about your salad days."

"Yes, my dear."

"Can't you help me make a salad for my reception? I must have one, and I know nothing about the dreadful things."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Moral Preparedness

Teaching the Younger Generation to Meet the Stern Realities of Life

Parents who bring up their children to expect everything and give up nothing cannot often understand why the nation should not be equally indulgent toward these favored ones. The truth cannot be repeated too often that a pampered son is a national menace. The practice of certain indulgent parents of shielding their children from every difficulty and danger and helping to bring up a generation of soft, self-seeking, ease-loving men, who cannot stand this universe and begin to blubber every time they are asked to bear their share of life's burdens, is the surest way to invite national disaster.

There is no country in the world where people demand more of life than we do, no place where ease and comfort are so easily attained, no place where one may so easily become the victim of the illusion that he at least has been lifted out of the struggle for existence. All too prevalent is the desire to find an easy berth for one's self, to seek some magical short cut to the possession and enjoyment of the good things of earth, shirk the hard knocks and pass on the disagreeable end of the business of living to someone else.

Every republic in history which has failed has gone down principally for the reason that its pampered citizens wanted somebody else to bear their burdens and do their fighting for them. The best thing about this Mexican trouble is that it has provided an opportunity to impress upon a hundred thousand young men of this country so that they will never forget it, the lesson that patriotism is something more than mere sentiment about the flag, that manhood demands strenuous effort, that the advantages of a great free national life may not be enjoyed without discipline, self-sacrifice, and hard, commonplace tasks well done and shared by all.—New York Tribune.

Safety First

Campaign Initiated to Prevent Reckless Driving Over Railway Crossings

The tragic frequency of collisions between automobiles and railway trains at railway crossings is being dealt with boldly by the Long Island Railway, which has initiated a striking poster campaign showing the recklessness with which motorists ignore all danger signs, not only at their own risk, but often at the cost of many other lives. "Jail Might Stop Them—We Can't," is one particularly vivid picture showing a touring auto with brilliant headlights dashing past a signal in front of a passing train. Automobile associations all over the country are being appealed to in the hope that a concerted effort may be made to stop this reckless practice of speeding over grade crossings. Canadian automobile associations might well take this lesson from the United States, as accidents of a similar nature in this country are by no means rare. A train moves faster than the motorist may calculate. Another poster has the caption, "We Can't Stop the Horses," and shows a driver asleep with his team about to run through the gates.

Aiding the Farmers

Discussing the Federal Government's assistance to Western farmers, by which over \$12,000,000 was advanced for seed grain and relief, a Western banker is quoted in the annual number of The Monetary Times as follows: "Most of the parties needing assistance were new men and not entitled to bank credit under any consideration. The security on crop being so poor, we would not consider furnishing seed, as the only security that we could get would be on this year's crop, and if there is a failure, the parties, not being responsible, our security would be wiped out entirely. It seems to me that this class of missionary work has to be done by the Government, as it is the only party in shape to protect itself against any emergency, and the raising of crops is of general value to the entire country as well as the individual receiving assistance."

A Frenchman was waiting at a railroad station in Ireland when a couple of natives sat down beside him. Said one:

"Sure, Pat, it's down to Kilmory I've been and I'm on me way back now to Kilmory."

"Ye don't say," said the other. "It's myself that's just after being down to Kilmory and I stop here a bit before I go to Kilmory."

"What assassins!" exclaimed the shocked Frenchman. "Would that I were safely back in France!"

A Steady Flow

A truly eloquent parson in the south had been preaching for an hour or so on the immortality of the soul. "I looked at the mountains," he declared, "and could not help thinking 'Beautiful as you are, you will be destroyed, while my soul will not.' I gazed upon the ocean and cried 'Mighty as you are, you will eventually dry up, but not I!'"

The public use of German and Austrian music in Italy is forbidden.

Forests in Warfare

Many Uses of Wood and Brush in Modern Fighting

Commanders in France are taking full advantage of the wooded state of the country over which fighting is taking place, and forests are playing an important part in various strategic moves. Fierce fights for forests are of frequent occurrence, as such positions are a decided advantage to the army having possession of them. They offer a serious obstacle to the advance of the enemy, for troops cannot march, neither can artillery be rapidly transported through dense woods. What roads are available can also be simply blocked by a few fallen trees. The latter tactics are especially effective for covering up retreats.

Many batteries are now secreted in woods, away from the prying eyes of aerial scouts. The guns are placed in clearings and they send out shells in an upward direction, through holes in the foliage above. An army possessing a wood is, in fact, in as happy a position as if they were safely ensconced in a steel fort. They concentrate a destructive fire on an approaching enemy, and, being practically invisible, they are safe from a serious counter-attack. The only effective way of dislodging an army from a wood is to fire it, and burn the soldiers out. This is seldom done, however, as a hostile army covets the wood for its own purposes, and is not likely to destroy these fortifications of nature.

In the present war forests are proving invaluable as a means of concealing troops from air scouts. Infantry, cavalry and artillery can be secreted in their thousands in forests, and if the trees cover a long stretch of country the troops can advance to points of vantage safe from immediate attack or discovery by land or air scouts. Trees are also useful in providing wood for fuel and construction purposes. Modern armies carry with them motor workshops where rough wood can be sawn and cut into planks, and huts can thus be constructed and wood for aeroplanes provided.

"They" Have Come

After the tradition of his race and the fashion of his nation, the Englishman, millions of him, has now gone out to kill and be killed until the work that is to be done is done. Once that spirit was clear in England, then those of us who believe that all that America as well as all that democracy held best in the world was at stake in this war could afford to roll up the war maps and put aside the battle reports. The incidental changes would mean nothing, and they will mean nothing. "They come so slowly," the Frenchman told you of his allies six months ago, but in saying this he added out of his race consciousness of half a thousand years of Anglo-French conflict, "but when they do come they will never stop." "They" have come; this is a fact at once unmistakable and more significant than all that has happened since the battle of the Marne, when French democracy saved the present as British democracy must hereafter secure the future.—New York Tribune.

"Mair Stir in Paris."

A story worth repeating is going the rounds in Paris. It relates to a certain piper in the Scots Guards who recently visited the French capital with contingents of British and Colonial troops taking part in the 14th of July celebrations. The British troops had a great reception. The streets through which they passed were thronged with enthusiastic spectators, who cheered the passing troops and pelted them with flowers. The piper in question did not say much at the time, but he thought a great deal, and finally reached a definite conclusion. On the first opportunity he made inquiries of such French friends as he could communicate with, as to the openings of a piper to a French gentleman after the war. "Mind, I canna speak much French," he said, "but I can play the pipes, and I can see there's mair stir in Paris than in Inverary."—From the Christian Science Monitor.

Would Be a Small Loss

A lady went into a chemist's shop one morning and laid down a prescription, which was duly dispensed. As the chemist was wrapping up the bottle the lady said:

"How much is the medicine, please?"

"It is three and sixpence," was the answer. The lady examined her purse.

"Oh, dear," she said, in surprise, "three shillings is all I have with me."

"Very well," observed the chemist, anxious to oblige. "You can pay the remainder the next time you call."

"But," pursued the lady, laughingly, "but—suppose I should die?"

"Oh, well, then," said the chemist, still anxious to oblige, "it would only be a small loss!"—Exchange.

"Bang!" went the rifles at the manoeuvres. "Oo-oo!" screamed the pretty girl—a nice, decorous, surprised little scream. She stepped backward into the arms of a young man. "Oh!" said she, blushing, "I was frightened by the rifles. I beg your pardon."

"Not at all," said the young man. "Let's go over and watch the artillery."

Attitude of United States To Cause of Allies

The Hon. J. M. Beck Sees Future Britain and America One in Interests and Sympathy

The Hon. James Montgomery Beck, a leading American lawyer and former assistant attorney-general, whose book on the war has had a wide popularity, speaking at Glasgow, Scotland, recently, referred to the friendly attitude taken by the majority of the people of the United States towards the cause of the allies in the war. British-American fraternity, which before the war was simply the sympathetic touch of kinsmen with common ideals and common conceptions of liberty and humanity, had, he said, now grown into a corporation which had become a most vital fact for the future welfare of humanity. So far as there could be a reasonable and favorable prophecy that the time would come when justice would be vindicated throughout the world, this would be brought about by the co-operation and community of ideas of these two great commonwealths, the great empire and the great republic. The action of Great Britain in unsheathing her sword for Belgium and her declaration that she would not suffer the democracy of France to perish beneath the iron heel of Prussian despotism, had done more than anything else could possibly have done to commend her to the sympathetic and enduring friendship of the great mass of the American people. There never was a time when America, throwing aside the prepossessions of its youth, was so open to a sympathetic understanding, which would one day ripen into an entente cordiale, as at the present moment. It was felt, however, that Great Britain had not wholly understood the attitude of the American people, nor what they had tried to do to help Great Britain. When the war began there was a keen desire to know what would be the verdict of the United States, the greatest nation outside the arena of the conflict. That verdict was instantaneous, spontaneous and overwhelming. This great impartial jury of American citizens, excluding those of Teutonic origin, with an amazing approach to unanimity, declared that Britain, France and Russia were fighting for the basic rights of civilization, and that their sympathies were with them. Why, then, it might be asked, did this verdict not find greater concrete recognition in the attitude of the government? While not able to speak on this point with the frankness desired, Mr. Beck said that they exaggerated the importance of political government in the affairs of men.

While the American people had had no opportunity of giving a formal pronouncement, they had rendered not only a disinterested and dispassionate judgment, in favor of the allies, but had also worked for the allies, within the limits of official neutrality, since the outbreak of hostilities. The point he wished to make was that there was a government far greater than the political government. Every people in themselves formed a spiritual unity which had its own activities, functions and methods of expression, and just as the American people, quite independent of any organic, political government, had a collective force which had expressed itself in this crisis, so, rising above the British Empire and the American Republic, there was an empire of the English-speaking race. This was no visionary conception, but a vital fact. Had the great American commonwealth across the sea been loyal to this great English-speaking empire? He believed it had. But they had been very much embarrassed in the outward and concrete expression of that loyalty. He thought the wisest minds of America now recognized that the historic policy of isolation must be abandoned if the American commonwealth was to play its due part in this great empire of the English-speaking race. The American republic, Mr. Beck said, had made more than one sacrifice to Britain in this crisis, while only a very few had profited by supplying munitions. No doubt they had all profited indirectly by the prosperity which this traffic had caused. But there was another side to the question. Did they suppose the American people did not know that by their action they had incurred the enmity of what was until very recently the first military power of the world? Americans knew when they sold the munitions that if Germany won the war or even if the war ended in a draw they would be the next to be attacked. Mr. Beck concluded with a warning that the two great divisions of the English-speaking race should not misunderstand each other, because the next 25 years were sure to be portentous years for civilization. The great Empire and the great Republic would, he believed, become indissoluble, united in their interests, purposes and sympathy.

A Water Cure

"It's no use," growled Mr. Smith to his wife from the bathroom; "I can't do it."

"What is it, dear," asked his wife, in alarm.

"Why, the doctor told me this morning to drink hot water an hour before dinner for my indigestion. Here I've got a quart down, and am nearly bursting, and I haven't been drinking fifteen minutes yet!"—Windsor Magazine.

The Didsbury Pioneer

H. E. Osmund, Prop.

Subscription: \$1.00 per year
U. S. Points: \$1.50 per year
Advertising rates on application

There's one thing we should be thankful for just at present and that is the beautiful warm weather we are having which is again giving the farmer a chance to complete his harvesting after the bad set back he got a few days ago. His work has been made a great deal harder as he has now to cut one way but at that if this weather continues he will get it cut.

If the German submarine activity keeps up on this side of the Atlantic as it has started it will soon be realized how great a benefit the British navy has been to the west as well as the whole of Canada for so long a time in protecting the carrying of agricultural products to Great Britain, thereby helping the farmer to obtain such high prices for his products. This activity will doubtless cause a nervousness in shipping circles until some assurance of safety is again insured, and consequently anything may be expected for a time as to disposing of these agricultural products and their prices.

"Our Very Own Battalion"

The 187th Central Alberta Battalion, "The Veterans and Our Own" is making we understand a very fine record at Sarssee Camp. At several inspections notably that made by General Hughes it received very high praise indeed.

The quarters occupied by the 187th at Sarssee are at the extreme South East corner of the camp being located nearest the Bombing Field

Engineering, Bayonet fighting, and other practical training schools. Consequently a visit to this section of Sarssee Camp and the 187th lines is well worth making by anyone going to Calgary.

Every preparation is being made to get apparatus and equipment ready so that on return from harvest furlough the men will plunge into a period of developing and rigorous training.

Only a few more men are needed to bring this splendid battalion up to strength when it will be prepared to play its part in the great fight for freedom and liberty. Every patriotic citizen of this district should busy himself by enlisting or assisting others to enlist in the final recruiting campaign now being launched.

Lt. Col. Robinson is very proud of the battalion under his command and is confident that he has the finest body of men in Sarssee Camp, while officers and men are equally proud of their O. C. and quite confident that their Commanding Officer has no equal.

One thing is certain and that is that the 187th has a most remarkable record of freedom from crime and misconduct. There are few units in Canada whose company conduct sheets are so clean.

It was promised when the battalion was organized in May that places would be reserved for promotion from the ranks and that promise is being kept, within the last few weeks Sergeants Starley, Forbes, Roughton, and Standish have been given commissions in the 187th and are now Lieutenants in that unit.

We fully realize how fully occupied with training Col. Robinson his officers and men are and we would urge our readers to enlist or get out as one man and boost for the few remaining recruits necessary to bring up to full strength "Our very own battalion."

Western Products Win Gold Medal

Westerners will learn with interest that a gold medal was awarded to the Canadian Pacific Railway for the excellence of its exhibit at the Quebec Exhibition a few weeks ago. The gold medal was for the collective grain display, which was gathered in Western Canada, and was representative of the various grain crops of the western provinces. The daily attendance at the Quebec Exhibition ran as high as 75,000, and a very great interest in the agricultural possibilities of Western Canada was shown by the visitors.

They're Off

Acadia constituency is first in the alphabet and also apparently intends to be first in its contributions to the Patriotic Fund as it has already remitted \$1,115.00 toward the 1916-17 Patriotic Fund. The cheque was forwarded by Mr. Andrew Boyd of the Blood Indian Valley Association a few days ago. Other points which have also sent in creditable amounts to be applied on the new Fund are Red Deer \$1,000.00, Coleman \$720.86, Bellevue \$693.30, Canmore \$443.20, Blairmore \$300, and Macleod \$300. The generous donations already received augur well for the Patriotic Fund for the coming year, as the general campaign for contributions has not yet been started.

Red Deer Hide & Metal Co.

PRICES FOR—

Copper, 10c per lb.
Brass, 6c per lb.
Lead, 2 1-2c per lb.
Rubber Footwear, 3c per lb.
Rags 1c per lb.
Horse Hair, 22c per lb.
We pay freight on all shipments over 200 lbs.

G. A. SHELLINE, Mgr.
RED DEER, - ALTA.

Threshermen!

We sell Monarch Gasoline
and Rega Machine and
Engine Oils

The most economical oils to use

McClaine-Wrigglesworth Company, Ltd.

DIDSBURY, - - ALBERTA

Agents for Garden City Self-governing Feeders

Designed this year it will ornament and enhance the good appearance of the tidiest kitchen in all Canada.

McClary's
Kootenay
Range

Come in and I'll show you why the Kootenay stays as good as new long after other ranges have to be repaired or replaced.

"Sold by W. G. Liesemer"



WILLIAMS & LITTLE



THE STORE THAT SATISFIES

The fact that our sales are increasing with each month's business is proof positive that our prices are right. Our constant aim is to give our patrons the best goods procurable at prices within the reach of all. We also strive to give you **SERVICE** that will bring you back to our store. Hence, we call our store "The store that satisfies."

We are mailing our fall circular to the homes of the people of Didsbury and the surrounding country this week and will be glad if you will read same over carefully and then compare our prices with prices quoted by others.

The Fruit Season is drawing to a close, but we still have a nice assortment consisting of Peaches, Pears, Crabapples, Ripe Tomatoes, and Concord Grapes, at prices that will please you.

A word about Flour. In spite of the big advance in flour prices we are still selling the best grades at less than today's wholesale cost. We were well protected when the advance came, having several cars bought, and we are letting our customers share in our good fortune. Our prices are as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Our Best, per 100 lbs. \$4.25 | Economy, per 100 lbs. \$4.25 |
| Robin Hood, per " lbs. \$4.50 | Pantry Queen, " lbs. \$4.50 |
| Model, per 100 lbs. \$4.00 | |

These are all first grade of flours and will give you good satisfaction.

Don't forget to examine the prices on our fall circular

PHONE 42

WILLIAMS & LITTLE

The Store that Satisfies

PHONE 42

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

Does not contain Alum

FASHIONS AND FANCIES

THE number of smart gowns that are required for the winter season by the woman who takes any prominent position in the social world is this season more than ever discouraging to the woman herself, who, unless she be possessed of a positive passion for clothes, hates to spend so much time at her dress-maker's. But Fashion demands a variety of dress, and her demands must be complied with, and at this time of year, when it might have been thought

under all circumstances is smart. Black is the one exception, for while there are many charming black gowns and costumes, the light colors have the preference. A good combination is voile de soie, cloth and fur, and this permits of the most fascinating coloring, with a lining that can be either plain or figured; the upper part of the skirt, being of the transparent fabric, shows the lining most effectively. Just a touch of white or bright color as facing or edge works wonders in a gown that is too sombre in hue. Black specially needs this to relieve it and make it becoming. A clever way of accomplishing this result is the trimming with bands or folds of velvet of a dark color or black with just a edge of the color or white, then an edge again showing on the reverse or collar of the coat. The objection sometimes made to this style is that it looks rather patchy and is ineffective, and there is a certain amount of reason in the criticism. If so desired the edge can be omitted from any bands or folds on the skirt, but on the waist and coat they are invariably effective.

It is interesting this season to note how utterly different are many of the fashions—quite contradictory it would seem. There are most charming gowns without a particle of trimming. One favorite model for an evening gown is of satin without even lace in the sleeves, and another equally popular



Blue Velvet Costume



Black Velvet and Cloth Costume

that the clothes question was virtually settled, as many orders are being given for the "normal" style gowns as though the season were not yet begun.

The velvet costume, as indicated a feature of this winter's styles, continues to be worn for all occasions. The skirt short, the waist simple in design, with a gleam of gold or silver showing through the lace or upper part of the waist and sleeves, a short jacket or long coat, either is fashionable and always handsome. These costumes, which in spite of its simplicity, can be expensive enough to suit even the most extravagant. In black such a costume is considered smartest, but having one black costume does not in any way obviate the necessity for other costumes of the same description, only perhaps more elaborate. Blue in all shades, brown, tan, gray, red, yellow, each and all in velvet are effective. The colored velvets are, as a rule, made up much more elaborately trimmed with embroidery and braiding and with fur, but they are no smarter, be it well understood.

The satin costume was so exceedingly popular last summer that long before the winter there were many rumors heard that satin would not be fashionable at all this winter, and, anyway, that it was a material not suitable for street wear in cold weather. The heavy wool back satin is, however, a material quite impossible excepting in cold weather, and any number of black satin costumes are at this moment being made, while these are also to be seen worn by the smartest people. For as a trimming is by far the best, but just as in the summer styles, the plain, untrimmed coat and skirt style finds many admirers, who contend that the separate furs are all that is necessary to the costume and that worn without them later it is complete. These touches of economy always seem a trifle inconsistent with such expensive gowns, but apart from the economical standpoint the gown is really quite as attractive.

Cloth is always a satisfactory material for many reasons, and the different colors and textures this season are extremely beautiful. The satin finish and, newer still, the so-called silk finish, are marvellously soft and effective, and the material can be depended upon to make up well, to be draped or fitted to perfection. It is this winter combined with velvet and with satin or heavily trimmed with fur, and

IT'S ALWAYS THE WIFE'S FAULT She is to Blame When We Are Late for an Evening Engagement—A Family Comedy

PROF. BILLINGS, watch in hand, immaculate in evening dress, and with an air of having waited vainly for hours, entered the room where his wife was struggling with a refractory grille.

"Nan," he said, reproachfully, "the family dinner is at eight, and it's quarter of nine. You're late; the carriage has been waiting—"

Mrs. Billings gave the grille an exasperated jerk, and pulled off two more hooks.

"Ned, I can't help it if I am, and it is," she answered, a little incoherently. "Miss Penny's made this grille all wrong, and I didn't know it until I began to put it on."

Prof. Billings at once became pedagogical. "Such expression was as much a mental necessity with him as it was a daily duty in the classroom."

"I have always found it an excellent plan to lay out everything, everything," he repeated, "and go over each garment in the afternoon—"

"But supposing that the baby had been fretful nearly all the time, and that Jack had cut his toe, and you had to sterilize it—yes, I am afraid of germs—and that Peggy lost her glasses and it took half an hour to find them? That's what happened to me. Then I had all your things to put out and the studs to fix in your shirt—"

Her husband felt that his argument was crumbling.

"I will attend to all those things next time for myself," he said, with dignity, as he disappeared hastily out of the room.

Mrs. Billings snatched a handful of pins and grabbed at her evening coat.

"I'll get some of the women to pin me in the dressing-room," she said to herself. "This is what comes from living between two fraternity houses and having no neighbors."

The dinner and the dance that followed swept successfully along, growing toward the end into a mild room that even a college faculty at the beginning of a Christmas vacation can enjoy.

In the hilarity Prof. Billings ripped his coat-sleeve badly. The next day he intended to take it to the tailor's, then he promptly forgot all about it. For Hildesheim is a quiet place, where a man may go a whole week without even thinking of evening dress. So when the day of the Patterson's reception came round, he called out cheerfully, as he went on snow-shoeing, "Don't touch my things, Nan! Just get yourself ready."

Returning a little late from his exercise, he hurried to dress. Mrs. Billings was almost ready; things had gone well with her that afternoon. She was pulling leisurely at her long gloves when a disheveled object burst into the room.

"Nan," he implored, "can't you sew this sleeve for me?" I forgot all about it.

His wife took off her gloves. It was on the tip of her tongue to remind him that they were late, but she held herself in, and only looked superior, while the carriage waited nearly half an hour for the distraught professor.

As they were driving away he leaned over and took hold of her hand.

"Nan," he begged, say something! Don't heap any more coals of fire on my head. They're shriveling my social vitality horribly."

Then they both laughed and felt better, and, manlike, Prof. Billings prepared to become pedagogical on the very next occasion.

A NEW AND NOVEL DECORATIVE PROCESS

M'LADY is ever on the lookout for some quaint novelty capable of fulfilling the purpose of personal adornment, and now the feminine world of western America has certainly secured something which is distinctly unique in this particular field. By means of a secret process, the discovery of Professor Louis Delamothé, a prominent

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. . . . 25 cents.

ACHES, PAINS AND RHEUMATISM?

Zam-Buk Will Give You Ease

Have you a bad attack of "general aching"? You know the feeling. Limbs numb, muscles seem to have become tired out, your back aches, now and again a twinge of rheumatism strikes you here and there. Your chest feels tight, there is a pain between your shoulders, and altogether you need toning up.

Cold is responsible for this condition, and a vigorous application of Zam-Buk will put you right. Take a hot bath, if possible, and then rub your chest and the aching limbs well with Zam-Buk.

Mrs. B. Gorie, 76 Berkeley St., Toronto, writes: "I cannot speak too highly of Zam-Buk. A few weeks ago I was suffering from a bad cold, which had settled in my throat, chest and limbs. I tried all kinds of remedies, new and old, and found very little relief until I used Zam-Buk. On applying this to my throat and chest I found such ease and relief from the tightness and soreness I determined to use only Zam-Buk. I also rubbed it on my limbs where I felt the rheumatic pains. In three days from the time I first began applying Zam-Buk I was free from the cold in throat and chest, and also the rheumatism in my limbs."

Zam-Buk will also be found a sure cure for cold sores, chapped hands, frost bite, ulcers, blood-poison, various sores, piles, scalp sores, ringworm, inflamed patches, babies' eruptions and chapped places, cuts, burns, bruises and skin injuries generally. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, upon receipt of price. Avoid harmful imitations and substitutes.

electro metallurgist, fruit, flowers, insects—indeed, all plant and animal life—can be converted into metal without any depreciation of the natural beauty. "Metallizing" it is called, and its application appears to be illimitable. Thus, for instance, the rose no matter how delicate and beautifully tinted it may be, is taken from the garden, and within a short while every petal, leaf and stalk is transformed into solid metal about twice as tough as copper. It is not a plating process, but an actual metamorphosis from the organic into the inorganic condition. The process is entirely electrical; and so skilfully and completely are the natural characteristics of the articles under treatment preserved that it is not until they are taken in the hand that their metallic nature is detected by the weight. The writer has seen bunches of grapes, with every vein in the leaf, every hair-like tracing, tint, and even bloom on the fruit, fully and imperishably preserved. Leaves, insects, flowers and so forth have been treated in this manner, and make as attractive pin, brooch, buckle, or what not. One of the most fashionable objects of this character is the "Chanticleer" hat pin—a fowl's foot completely changed into metal—which forms one of the most quaint means of securing a lady's headgear that has yet been devised. The process is also utilized for the production of articles for the boudoir and dining-table, the thornless cactus (with the interior removed and the rind subjected to the art) forming an excellent pepper box or sugar dredge. The perfection of the process has taken Professor Delamothé some twenty years, and it was only a few months ago that success was at last achieved. The metallizing factory is now in full swing.

"What kind of Christmas presents does Halber give?" "Excellent. Why, some of those he gave ten years ago are still going the rounds as bridge prizes."

Often what appear to be the most trivial occurrences of life prove to be the most momentous. Many are disposed to regard a cold as a slight thing, deserving of little consideration, and this neglect often results in most serious ailments entailing years of suffering. Drive out colds and coughs with Shiloh's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the recognized remedy for all affections of the throat and lungs.

There's Strength in
**CANAWELLA
TEA**

HEADACHE ACHE
Stop it in 30 minutes, without any harm to any part of your system, by taking
"NA-DRU-CO" Headache Wafers
NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA LIMITED, MONTREAL, 37

FOR THAT NEW HOUSE
Sackett Plaster Board
The Empire Brands of Wall Plaster
Manufactured only by
The Manitoba Gypsum Co., Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Steel Helmets

Are Saving Thousands of British Soldiers from Injury and Death

Fame awaits the man who resurrected the steel helmet. He's saved thousands of lives, writes W. S. Forrest, of the United Press.

The great Anglo-French offensive on the western front has served to confirm all that has been hinted about the ugly inverted soup bowl headgear. In most every London hospital today are men who wore them in the "big push"—men who wouldn't be there if they hadn't.

It is safe to say that thousands of British lives have been saved by the steel helmet during the last few weeks. Consequently thousands of slightly wounded men in London hospitals already are looking forward to the day when they'll return to the front.

An officer of the Royal Irish Rifles, formerly a London journalist, is thanking his helmet for the fact that he is merely a light casualty instead of a dead one. A bullet struck the steel hat at the band in front, ploughed a furrow along the slope and bent the visor over one eye. A few badly bruised facial muscles was the only ill effect.

An officer of the Royal Scots, by virtue of his helmet and a strong frontal bone, completely stopped an enemy bullet. Just before his battalion left the trenches he peered over the parapet. A bullet struck the inverted rim of the helmet and thumped against the officer's forehead. It made a nasty bruise. A fellow-officer near by tested his helmet with shrapnel. A jagged piece of steel ricocheted off one side and tore half the band off in the operation. Otherwise it would have been half his head.

An officer of the Lincoln regiment in a big London hospital swears that he felt and heard machine gun bullets raining off his metal hat. One came a little low and clipped his cheek bone so he had to come back to London for repairs.

A lieutenant of an East Lancashire Battalion had his helmet literally shot off his head.

"Two German pills must have hit in the same place," he said, "because one came through and burrowed along my scalp."

This officer, like hundreds of his colleagues of the steel-hatted army, will be back in the war game within a month—thanks to the Frenchman who months ago studied pictures of ancient warfare and was impressed with the headgear of sixteenth century warriors.

Steel hats press the head, are hot and have to be fastened under the chin with a leather strap. But Britishers just now—those who know—are, thanking their lucky stars for having undergone the inconvenience.

Still Bleeding Belgium

Whole of This Unhappy Country in Bondage to the Hun

The forcible removal out of their country of nearly ten thousand Belgians by the German authorities, presumably to be placed on German farms to aid in harvesting the crops, is only another instance of how the Kaiser is deliberately bleeding the conquered country. The whole country, indeed, is physically, if not technically, in bondage to the Hun. Its labor and capital are subject to any requisition the hated foreign authority that sits at Brussels chooses to make. Belgians may not be compelled actually to take arms against their own countrymen and the soldiers of the Allies, on the trench border, but they are forced to do military work behind the lines. The draft of ten thousand for agricultural labor within German territory attracts attention because of its size. But the draining of the working population to release Germans for the army has been going on for some time.

The Iron Ring Around Germany

With Italy no longer pent up, and bound to make common cause with her allies, the aspect of the great arena assumes a distinctly new phase. As never before it is now clear that, at whatever front, one great battle is raging, thrusts here or there of whatever immediate and local effect are parts of one action, they're tactics in the development of the strategy which begins to encompass Germany, Austria and Turkey.

How will it all end? Who can say? Certainly only it is that there is now an iron ring of enemies around Germany—a ring that existed only in the imagination of the Kaiser when he conjured it as a reason for precipitating the conflict, the conflict that has brought it into being.—New York Globe.

How Could He Do It?

An old farmer who had driven into the neighboring village to make a few purchases took back with him more hard cider than was consistent with careful driving. While descending a steep hill his horse stumbled, fell flat in the road and refused to get up. The farmer looked at him a moment over the dashboard, then exclaimed:

"Git up, you old fool! Git up, or I'll drive right over you!"

Scotland is shipping, with the assent of the British Government, 100 pure-bred milch cows to Japan.

Expects Immigration Wave After War

Mr. John Aird Discusses National Affairs in London, Eng., Publication

Canada, the London illustrated weekly which devotes itself almost entirely to Canadian affairs, contains in a recent issue an important interview with Mr. John Aird, the general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

As to the outlook for Canada on the conclusion of peace, Mr. Aird was rather optimistic.

"I think that after the war is over there will be a steady stream of immigration from Europe, and also from the United States," he said. "We certainly will not welcome to our shores those who are our enemies at the present day, as it will take a long time to forget what has happened, and particularly the blood and treasure that we Canadians have poured out on behalf of the Empire. People do not forget these things. There is a feeling in Canada that there will have to be stricter regulations with regard to the class of individual that is allowed to come into the country. There will have to be a more rigid examination in order that undesirable may be kept out."

"I think there is a strong and growing feeling in Canada that it is desirable that the Dominion should be extended so as to take in Newfoundland, the West Indies and British South America," continued the banker. "There is no doubt that Australia and South Africa are going to hold on to the adjacent territories we have captured. Australia is not going to allow the captured Oceanic islands to be handed back to Germany, nor is South Africa to allow any portion in the southern part of that continent to be given to the Germans or anybody else. We are fighting to win this war, and it would be a dangerous policy even to think of handing back these possessions to Germany. Such a thing would undoubtedly weaken the loyalty of the people of the overseas portion of the Empire. We are not fighting because we love to fight; we are fighting to keep the Empire and consolidate it."

"You remind me that although a very large amount of Canadian gilded securities and railway and industrial bonds are held in this country, there is a large number of more speculative investors who have put their money into land and building lots, and you ask what likelihood there is of prices returning to the boom figures of 1912-13," said Mr. Aird. "Well, we do not wish to see them return to those prices. We would rather see a gradual improvement, and I think that has already commenced in actual city property—not in the outskirts—in places like Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Victoria. Farm lands in the West, particularly those that are adjacent to railway lines, have held their value very well, and will continue to do so provided proper farming principles are adhered to, because such land has been bought at a very low rate, and at the existing price it is well worth the money that was paid for it."

"The real estate situation, of course, will be helped very much by immigration. Notwithstanding the war, we are getting quite a few people in the West from the United States. As I have already suggested, these are from a farming point of view the best class of immigrants we receive, from their knowledge of western climatic and farming conditions, and their possession of a certain amount of money."

Better Grade of Wool

Higher Price Obtained This Year By the Wool Raisers of Saskatchewan

The wool raisers of Saskatchewan through the co-operative branch of the Department of Agriculture, were able to obtain the highest price obtained for Western wool this year. The average for all grades was 32.03 cents a pound. Eliminating the four lower grades, of which there was but a small quantity, the average was 33.5 cents a pound, or half a cent more than has been secured by any other co-operative association in the West. Swift & Co. were the purchasers.

This year 487 farmers sent wool to the department, and it is stated that a better grade of wool had been handled than in former years. The wool raisers have increased in numbers from year to year. In 1914, when the first attempt was made at co-operative wool marketing, there were 168 farmers who sent in a total of 68,000 pounds; in 1915, 306 farmers sent down 156,000, while this year the total number of farmers was 487 and a grand total of 176,000.

There were several large shipments from individual farmers, while the greater number of newcomers who were making a trial this year sent in medium-sized shipments.

The officials stated that from the many satisfactory expressions received from the farmers it is quite safe to predict a substantial increase in the wool production of the province for 1917.

"I hear that you called on your girl's father last night. How did he take your suit?"
"By the collar."—Boston Transcript

The Kaiser's Memorial Card

A Suggestion Is Offered for Wilhelm's Consideration

In the midst of his labors on two military fronts and in the harvest fields, Emperor Wilhelm has had time to design a memorial card, copies of which are to be sent to the kinsmen of German soldiers lost in the war. This production of the Kaiser's is thus described:

"On the card is a picture of Christ, holding out both hands in blessing over a sinking ship. Surrounding the figure of Christ are the words:

"Which stilleth the noise of the seas, the noise of their waves and the tumult of the people."

"Under the picture is this inscription:

"To the memory of —. He died for the Fatherland."

"WILHELM, I. R."

The eminent designer of this work of art has not, it seems to us, availed himself to the full possibilities of the occasion. How much more appealing, for example, the card would be if instead of "a sinking ship" it bore a picture of the sinking Lusitania, and, in place of the legend selected by the Emperor this familiar injunction:

"Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of God."

On the reverse side, to complete the memorial, this warning might appropriately appear:

"And whosoever shall offend one of these little ones that believe in me it is better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck and he were cast into the sea."

Thus adorned, the Imperial memorial card would have met more nearly the needs of truth than it does with its present decorations. — From the New York Sun.

Ice Cream Parlor Cars

Popular Idea Adopted by the Canadian Pacific

The ice cream parlor plays such an important part in the life of the people that Mr. W. A. Cooper, of the Canadian Pacific dining car service, has decided to incorporate it into railway travel and has initiated what may be called the Ice Cream Parlor Car on the chief trains between Montreal and Ottawa, that is to say, on the trains which carry a Buffet-Library-Observation-Parlor Car. It is now possible on such cars to obtain soft drinks, ice cream and sundaes, and, though the service has been in existence only a few days, its popularity has been so pronounced that it will no doubt be extended to other services in the near future.

Hedgerow Nomads

Gypsies Are Soul of Honor in Their Personal Relations

Quite a number of gypsies are in the armies of Europe, both as allies and enemies of Britain, for they are international and know no country as their own. Their origin is a mystery, although it is certain they hail from the East. It is generally thought they come from Egypt—hence their name—but is by no means certain. They have been thought to be the Ten Lost Tribes also, and they certainly speak of all non-Romany folk as Gentiles.

Gypsies are regarded as a nuisance wherever they go, as pariahs and outcasts, but in their personal relations they are the soul of honor, and a gypsy may be trusted to keep his plighted word and to stand by his friend. They possess a certain lofty pride, a certain proud code of honor which a gypsy would rather die than lower.

Daughters are more useful than sons in gypsylife, and the parents often put obstacles in the way of the girls taking the man of their choice. Thus elopements are common and easy. There are no windows to climb out of, and no ladders to scale.

Probably the custom of destroying everything that belonged to a dead gypsy in life is dying out, but it is still done with the bigger families who are the nobility of the Romany people.—Answers.

Annual Fire Losses

Sixty-four per cent. of all the fires in New York City in a year were in dwellings, most of them started in cellars; next most in kitchens; next in bedrooms.

Five thousand persons are killed and 50,000 injured yearly as a result of fire.

The annual average fire loss in Canada for the past three years has been \$35,000,000. Add the cost of insurance protection in excess of the losses paid, and the cost of maintaining waterworks and private fire protection, aggregating a total annual cost of over \$61,000,000. Those are colossal figures, and when you add to them the cost of fire waste in the United States, it makes a grand aggregate of \$230,000,000 a year in the United States and Canada.

The Business Man (to applicant for a situation): Yes, we're short-handed, but what use do you think you'd be in an office?

The Applicant: Well, Guv'nor, I'm wot yer might call a ori-round useful sort o' man—light a match for yer; old a door open; ring the bell for their lift; look an' see if it's left off rainin', and tell people yer out when yer ain't.—Sketch.

True Story of a Lady

A Patriotic French Woman Who Kindly Sympathized With the Enemy

In the hour of need we may turn to the anecdote which supplies the concrete illustration of the essential fact. And it would not be easy to find an anecdote more significant than one which has been told in New York in the course of this terrible war. A Frenchwoman engaged as a teacher in an important school of the city was so ardent an advocate of the cause of her country that, when she heard a casual acquaintance make a slighting remark about France she up and boxed his ears. This, you may say, was all the evidence needed to prove that she was not a lady, in any exact use of the word. But even if under temptation she fell from grace on this one occasion, none the less did she possess the indisputable instinct which is the vital factor.

Riding in a subway car in the uncrowded noon hours, this Frenchwoman could not help seeing that a woman seated opposite to her was in distress. Finally when this woman began to sob, the French lady crossed over and sat down beside her, and said: "You seem to be in trouble. Can I do anything for you?"

With a strong German accent, the weeping woman replied: "Nobody can do anything for me. This letter has come today; and my eldest son has just been killed in the trenches. That makes three in the past month, and I have no more."

The Frenchwoman put out her hand. "Nobody can help you," she answered, "except by sympathizing with you. And perhaps you will be willing to accept my sympathy when I tell you that my only son is now in the trenches. I have not heard from him in six weeks, and at any moment a letter may come to me, as it has just come to you, telling me that I have no longer a son."

The German woman dried her eyes and took the hand held out to her. She looked into the face of the unknown comforter, and said: "So you are a German, too?"

And the Frenchwoman unhesitatingly replied: "Yes."

It took a woman to make that noble answer, and perhaps it could be made only by a woman of France, a country where the social instinct is cultivated from the cradle.—From "The Point of View," in the September Scribner.

Germany's Food Restrictions

Eating of an Extra Egg a Crime Against the Fatherland

Adolph von Batocki, president of the German food regulation board, has issued an appeal to the women of rural Germany to divide their food with the women and children of the towns and cities, says a Reuter despatch from Amsterdam.

Herr von Batocki in his appeal says the harvest this year is in general abundant and that the cattle have recovered from the effects of the fodder scarcity of last winter caused by the failure of crops.

He adds: "Restrictions everywhere are necessary, and all the more necessary the longer the war lasts. These restrictions must be increased for rural households. Anyone living on the land who consumes even half a litre of milk or a quarter of a pound more of butter, or even an egg more than is absolutely necessary, sins against the fatherland. An organization would be created in order to buy up all butter, eggs, vegetables, etc., that can be dispensed with in the country and use them to feed the big towns.

"Little can be accomplished by force or by continual increase in prices which have already become exorbitant for many of the poorer families. Only through rational, spontaneous, patriotic co-operation of the rural population can the object be attained."

The Need for National Thrift

The Finance Minister of Canada, commenting on the published appeal of the "British Committee for National Saving," strongly emphasizes the duty of all classes of Canadians to save as much as possible in order that this country may be able not merely to bear its own war expenditure, but also to aid the British Government in financing the purchase in Canada of munitions and other supplies. At such a time as this the great majority of people could lessen to some extent their personal expenses if they chose to do so, and Sir Thomas White has clearly indicated the noble purposes their savings might be made to serve.

There are various ways in which savings might be invested, but perhaps the most obvious one is their deposit in the Government Post Office Savings Department or in the savings departments of the chartered banks. Money so deposited becomes at once part of the working capital of the country, and it begins to bring in a profit to the depositor while it helps to promote the industries of the Dominion. — Toronto Globe.

Riding Master (to recruit who has been thrown): "Now, then, No. 7, you can pursue your botany studies another time—it's a riding lesson you're having now."—London Opinion.

Shortage of Dyes

Pale Pink Postage Stamps for Lack of Dyes From Germany

Has anybody noticed that 2-cent stamps, in many cases, are now paler than usual, asks the Minneapolis Journal.

The answer is the European war, which has interfered with the importation of proper dyes from Germany. The bureau of engraving and printing in Washington, where the government makes all its postage and internal revenue stamps, is compelled to "piece out" its German dyes, which it is able to secure in limited quantities, with dyes of domestic make and inferior quality, and the result is a 2-cent stamp which at times is several shades lighter than the one with which the public is familiar.

Late in 1914, when it became known that conditions in Europe would stop shipments of dyes to this country, the director of the bureau foresaw the embarrassment which not only the government, but the entire country, might experience if he were unable to get ink colors to print dollar bills and stamps.

Acting promptly, the director picked up all the available supplies of red lake, chrome green, Prussian blue and Chinese blue. But even this foresight, which enabled the bureau to obtain a domestic supply, could not keep down war prices. The normal price of blue is 23 to 30 cents a pound, but the bureau has been paying as high as \$1.50 a pound.

When the war began Germany and Switzerland produced most of the chemical colors of the world, the output of the former being nine times that of the latter. Switzerland, owing to the war measures agreed to by the Allies, has been quite as unable to market its dyes as Germany. England felt the dye shortage long ago, and parliament appropriated millions of dollars with which to set up and perfect domestic dye establishments. These are now getting on their feet and by the end of another year will be equipped to turn out all the colors Great Britain will use. The United States, but without direct government aid, or even satisfactory promise of it, has been building up dyestuffs plants which may prove adequate to meet American demands.

Indian Universal Language

Solved Centuries Ago By the Savage Inhabitants of the Western World

"The problem of a universal language, the need of which has been realized in this war," says a Cambridge professor, "was really solved centuries ago by the savage inhabitants of the western world."

Should an Indian from northern Alaska go to Patagonia, he could by means of this universal language converse with his southern brethren almost as easily as he could with his neighbors at home. That would also be the case if he visited Central America or met the tribesmen of the Western prairies and mountains.

When this language was invented no one knows, but every Indian learns it in addition to his own. Recently two chiefs of different tribes met in the Geographical Society rooms in Washington and held a conversation that lasted nearly three hours, and yet neither one knew a word of the other's language.

This universal language is, of course, made up of signs. For example, if an Indian is passing through a strange country and sees other Indians at a distance, he makes the "peace sign"; that is, he holds up his blanket by two corners so that it covers his whole figure. The same thought is expressed by extending the hands, palms outward, slightly inclined from the face.

Then there are the abstract signs, by which these "savages" can express their thoughts with regard to the great spirit, heaven, good, evil, life and death, sickness, health, riches and poverty. Life is expressed by drawing an imaginary thread from the mouth, and death by chopping this thread off.

Another sign for death is to hold the tips of the fingers of one hand against the palm of the other, and let them gradually slip downward, and at last drop beneath the palm.

Most people think that the Indian word of greeting, "How," is merely the abbreviation of the question, "How are you?" But that is no, so. The word is really "auu," which means "brother" or "friend." So when he comes up and greets out his seemingly inquisitive "How," he is not asking after your health, but telling you that he's a friend.

Johnny's Manners

Where the carefully trained child learns bad manners is a standing mystery to its watchful parents. These anxious rearers of the young are often heard propounding this query, but generally without result. Once in a while, however, out of the deep silence comes an illuminating answer.

Johnny furnished one just the other day. He had just finished a particularly toothsome dish of apple pudding, which he ate to the last morsel. Then, despite the fact that there was company at the table, he licked it clean.

"Johnny!" exclaimed his mother after a horrified gasp, "who did you ever see do a thing like that?"
"Dogs," replied Johnny.—Life

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

LADY URSULA'S HUSBAND

—BY—
FLORENCE WARDENWord, Lock & Co., Limited
TORONTO

(Continued)

In the meantime Lady Ursula and Paul had come downstairs ready for their walk. In the hall they met Lord Eastling, whose expression changed when he saw that he was with his wife.

"I thought, Ursula, you were going out with me," said he coldly.

But her sweet, pleading face made peace between them.

"I am going out with both of you," she said.

Very reluctantly the two men accompanied her, while she exerted herself, by addressing first the one and then the other, to keep the peace between them and to make conversation in which both must join her.

She had set her heart on this opportunity of bringing the two men nearer together, on smoothing away difficulties and on effecting a real reconciliation between them, for which she believed that her talk with her brother that morning had prepared the way.

But the result was not very successful.

They visited the village where Lady Ursula had made herself known and beloved, and where her two companions were amused at the welcome given her by the uncouth natives of the Black Country.

On the way they passed a man who was evidently not a native of the place—a man who turned on his heel and disappeared, as it were, furtively at their approach. Lord Eastling looked at the disappearing figure with a strong impression that he had seen it before somewhere.

On their return homewards they saw it again.

But this time he had a good look at the man and had no difficulty in remembering where he had seen the face before. It was that of the taller of the two men who had made him feel sure, by their behavior in the Strand restaurant, that they were friends, or perhaps accomplices, of Paul Payne.

The whole ugly story of the pearl necklace, and his doubts, flashed vividly back into his mind as Lord Eastling looked from Paul, walking on the other side of Lady Ursula, to this skulking figure in the overcoat and bowler hat.

What was the man doing there? Full of his doubts of his brother-in-law, which had perforce been assuaged somewhat by his sister's earnest, trusting advocacy, Lord Eastling stopped short and watched the man as he slunk away once more.

"Who's that fellow?" he asked sharply, addressing Paul.

"How on earth should I know?" replied his brother-in-law lazily. "Some loafer in want of a pal to treat him, I should imagine."

"He looked," observed Lady Ursula, anxious to appease the antagonistic feeling which she perceived to be rising again in her companions, "as if he hoped to find a friend among us."

"That's what I thought," said Lord Eastling, drily.

Lady Ursula looked at her brother with sudden fear.

"He has a most disagreeable countenance," said she. "He has a horrid look."

"Yes," said Lord Eastling, while Paul said nothing.

Lord Eastling remained silent for the rest of the walk, being deeply occupied in conjecture concerning the appearance of this man in the neighborhood. Instantly all his doubts arose afresh and he set himself to keep watch once more upon the movements of his brother-in-law, determined to prevent a meeting between him and this man whom he believed to be his accomplice, and in whom he recognized the person who had visited Paul at the hotel.

Paul, however, never left the house for the rest of the day, except to go with his brother-in-law to the post office to buy some stamps and post some letters.

On the following morning, while Lady Ursula was having her hair dressed, there was a violent knocking at her door, and Mrs. Finchden came in, radiant and breathless with excitement. In the doorway stood her husband, laughing and apologetic.

"Oh, Lady Ursula," gasped the excited lady, as she rushed at her friend and threw herself on the floor beside her, "it's all right. I've got

them back—my pearls! my pearls!" And she stammered out a confused account of the return of the three rows of pearls that morning, sent through the post in a shallow carton box, without a word of explanation. Lady Ursula looked at the box, at the pearls within it, and at the direction outside. This was in an old-fashioned female hand. The postmark was that of the nearest town. She rose to her feet, in great excitement, and turned to her husband as soon as Mrs. Finchden had left the room.

"Paul," said she, "it was that horrid looking man we saw yesterday who stole them and who sent them back. Don't you remember? The man who looked at us so oddly; the man my brother spoke about!"

Paul shrugged his shoulders.

"What should he have to do with it?" he asked in surprise.

But she persisted.

"I am sure I'm right," said she.

"Tom looked at him suspiciously, and so did I."

"But if he was the thief, why should he send the pearls back?"

"I think," said Lady Ursula, "that he had heard of the stir about them, and that he was afraid."

"I shouldn't wonder," said Paul absently, as he read for the second time a letter which the post had just brought him.

The letter contained these words—

"Dear Syd,—We aren't going to stand no more nonsense. Unless we have the money or the pearls, Evans and me, as you promised by tomorrow night we will queer your pitch with your fine friends."

"So now you know. No more at present, from your friend, B. G."

Paul read the letter a third time, including Brady Gane's initials at the foot. Then he threw it into the fire and watched it burn.

CHAPTER XVII.

"Why, Paul, what's the matter?"

There was a sudden note of keen anxiety in the voice of Lady Ursula as she put this question to her husband. He was standing by the fire, watching the last corner of the letter from Brady Gane as it turned black and floated up the chimney in the smoke.

He turned to her, and taking her by the elbows, tried to smile.

"Nothing, my dear. What should be the matter?"

"Who was that letter from?"

"The one I've thrown into the fire? Well, it was a begging letter, that was all."

Her countenance grew clearer.

"Ah, it's very dreadful to get those," she said with a little sigh.

"One doesn't like to take no notice of them, for fear the story the writer tells may be true."

He shook his head.

"It is never true, you know," he said.

"Paul," said she, as her face grew grave again, "how do you explain the return of the pearls?"

He shrugged his shoulders.

"I scarcely know how to explain it, unless it really was a practical joke, as I put it to them yesterday."

But she shook her head.

"I don't think it was that," she said.

"I'm more inclined to think they were stolen by one of the servants in league with someone outside. Do you remember the man we saw yesterday, skulking about just outside the village, the man who seemed to be on the watch for someone?"

"My dear, you've suggested already that that poor wretch was concerned in this affair, but I can't see the faintest possibility of any connection. I should like you to tell me what sort of a wild idea into your head."

Lady Ursula did not at once reply.

It was quite true, as Paul knew, that she had "hit the right nail on the head," but it was only by accident, and womanlike she would have been hard put to it to give reasons for her belief.

The instinct she had that it was the affair of the pearls which had brought this man to a place where he was evidently a stranger was, indeed, born of several trifling circumstances, each so apparently insignificant that it would have escaped notice by itself.

Thus, the man had looked hard at Paul, and Paul, on seeing him, had quickly averted his head; he had glanced out of the corners of his eyes at Lord Eastling, who had evidently been startled to see him there.

These trifles, amounting to nothing much in all yesterday, seemed to Lady Ursula to have assumed greater importance today. Yet still she would have found it hard to account for the connection she imagined between the appearance of the strange man and the restitution of the pearls.

(To Be Continued.)

No Astrological Hope for Kaiser

The remainder of the year holds out no hope of any revival of the German Emperor's fortunes. The planets are uniformly threatening. Saturn coming to the conjunction of the Dragon's Tail (the Moon's South node) close to his Ascendant in September, and the Sun arriving at the conjunction of Neptune in his horoscope by primary direction of a month or two later. The stationary position of Jupiter in Britain's ruling sign, Aries, in December next, in trine with its own place, in King George's horoscope, is encouraging as regards the prospect of complete victory and final peace as the year draws to a close.—Occult Review.

Invites Digging

"Did you raise anything worth while in your garden?" asked the visitor from the city.

"I should say so," answered Mr. Crosslots. "It's the best place for fishing worms in the entire village."

—Answers.

Sore Eyes

Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Freckle Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Rumania In History

Her Place in European History Has Always Been an Honorable One

Though Rumania up to the nineteenth century does not appear to have played a conspicuous part in the advance of civilization, her place in European history is an honorable one, and, if less spectacular than those of her neighbors, her achievements have proved of supreme value. By their stubborn resistance to the Ottoman invaders, Rumanians, in common with the other peoples inhabiting Oriental Europe, made possible that stability and security that enabled Western civilization to develop, and, although they came under the sway of the Turks, yet the Rumanians, by their determined stand, so weakened the power of the Moslem invaders, that they were unable to carry on the fight.

Rosovo is a name sacred to all the Balkan nations that resisted Turkish rule. It was in 1389 that Mircea the Old, Prince of Wallachia, led the united Balkan armies against the Turks. The battle was lost; the vanquished were placed under tribute, but their fight against their conquerors was carried on for centuries. Like a great breakwater, these little nations held the Ottoman waves in check, and left western Europe free to forge ahead untrammelled by the fear of Moslem incursions. Until 1877 the tribute imposed five centuries earlier, following the battle of Rosovo, was the basis of the relations between Rumania and Turkey. Unlike Hungary, which for over a century was a Turkish province, the Rumanian provinces never fell completely under the sway of the conqueror. Under the suzerainty of Turkey, however, Rumania became a mere pawn in the politics of the great European powers. She lost Bukovina to Austria in 1775, and Bessarabia to Russia in 1812. The jealousies of the European powers alone saved Rumania from greater territorial losses.

Under Prince Carol, who was related to the King of Prussia and to Napoleon III., Rumania maintained a bolder front against partition and won her independence. Bulgaria since then has done much to keep alive Rumanian suspicions. At the outset of the first Balkan campaign, 1910-11, Bulgarian official documents referred to the Dobrogea, which was Rumanian territory, as a "Bulgaria Irredenta." The double dealing of the Central Powers in the last Balkan war detached Rumania. Dreading the increasing influence of Germany in Bulgaria, Rumania turned to Russia.

The present war finds Rumania in a position favorable to the accomplishment of her most cherished dream—the inclusion under one flag of all Rumanians. Transylvania is the cradle of the Rumanian nation. In Bukovina and Bessarabia the peasants, not given to change, have preserved all the customs and characteristics of the Rumanian race, including the language. In Transylvania, despite Magyar oppression, the Rumanians form a strong middle class. Definitely detached from Germany, Rumania had not time to recover from her fears of Russian influence on the Bosphorus when the European war called for a decision as to her attitude. Moreover, the supply of all her war materials was in the hands of Krupp when the war broke out. A weak Cabinet and an opportunist Premier declared for neutrality.

While the Rumanians of Transylvania were forced to fight in the Hungarian regiments against Russia, statecraft in Rumania turned to questions of trade. But the cry of Transylvania could not for ever go unheeded. With Bulgaria on the side of the Central Powers, the people of Rumania recalled the words of Prince Carol, addressed to Bismarck in 1880, "Rumania will only be menaced by a real danger when a Great Bulgaria comes into existence." It is "Rumania Irredenta" against "Bulgaria Irredenta."

Another Theory Shattered

A study of history will show that we may, with an easy conscience, dismiss the theory of Treitschke that war is a health-giving tonic which Providence must be expected constantly to offer to the human race for its own good. Apart altogether from the hopes we entertain for the victory in this war of a cause which we believe to be just, we may desire in the interests of all mankind that its issue should discredit by defeat a theory which is noxious as well as baseless. The future progress of mankind is to be sought, not through the strife and hatreds of the nations, but rather by their friendly co-operation in the healing and enlightening works of peace, and in the growth of a spirit of friendship and mutual confidence which removes the causes of war.—The Atlantic Monthly.

HELP FOR WORKING WOMEN

Some Have to Keep on Until They Almost Drop. How Mrs. Conley Got Help.

Here is a letter from a woman who had to work, but was too weak and suffered too much to continue. How she regained health:—

Frankfort, Ky.—"I suffered so much with female weakness that I could not do my own work, had to hire it done. I heard so much about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that I tried it. I took three bottles and I found it to be all you claim. Now I feel as well as ever I did and am able to do all my own work again. I recommend it to any woman suffering from female weakness. You may publish my letter if you wish."—Mrs. JAMES CONLEY, 516 St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky.

No woman suffering from any form of female troubles should lose hope until she has given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial. This famous remedy, the medicinal ingredients of which are derived from native roots and herbs, has for forty years proved to be a most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism.

All women are invited to write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for special advice—it will be confidential.

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The Lights Of 65 Years Ago

Are still doing duty in the shape of

Eddy's Matches

Sixty-five years ago the first Canadian-made Matches were made at Hull by Eddy and since that time, for materials and striking qualities, Eddy's have been the acknowledged best.

When Buying Matches Specify "Eddy's."

They were homeward-bound from church.

"According to the minister's sermon this morning, said Mrs. Especk, 'there is to be no marrying or giving in marriage in heaven. Do you believe that?'"

"Well, I have no reason to doubt it," answered Especk. "There must be some way to distinguish it from the other place."

A Hint to Chase Himself
Saplight: Am I walking too fast for you, Miss Ethel?
Miss Bright: Oh, no; you may run if you like.

Bovril
makes
other food
nourish
you

Bovril makes other foods nourish you. It has a body-building power proved equal to from 10 to 20 times the amount of Bovril taken.

It was seen hobbling down a flight of steps, slashed and torn to shreds. Barely enough was left to hold the shreds together. It was a pitiable sight. So curiosity was aroused. "What are you?" it was asked, "and how came you in such horrible condition?" "I am a reputation," the wreck replied, "and I have just been released from a female bridge whistle."

A PROMINENT NURSE SPEAKS.

Many Nurses in Canada and Elsewhere Say the Same.

Chatham, Ont.—"Being a nurse I have had occasion to use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription quite a lot. I always recommend it to my patients and it has been a wonderful help to many of them. I never knew of a case where it failed. I have a patient who is using it now and she is doing fine since taking it. I have taken it myself and got the very best results. I consider it the best medicine there is to-day for women who are ailing."

—Mrs. EDITH MOORE, 30 Degge St., Chatham, Ont.



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—Mrs. EDITH MOORE, 30 Degge St., Chatham, Ont.

THAT WEAK BACK

Accompanied by pain here and there—extreme nervousness—sleeplessness—may be faint spells, chills or spasms—all are signals of distress for a woman. She may be growing from girlhood into womanhood—passing from womanhood to motherhood—or later suffering during middle life, which leaves so many wrecks of women. At any or all of these periods of a woman's life she should take a tonic and nerve prescribed for just such cases by a physician of vast experience in the diseases from which women suffer.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has successfully treated more cases in the past 50 years than any other known remedy. It can now be had in sugar-coated tablet form as well as in the liquid. Sold by medicine dealers or trial box by mail on receipt of 50 cents in stamps. Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets clear the complexion.

500,000 Germans Disabled at Verdun

Competent authorities estimate that about 500,000 Germans have been disabled in the Verdun region alone since February 21, the beginning of the great German offensive there.

The total number of wounded German prisoners taken in the Verdun sector and in the neighborhood of the Somme exceeds 43,000.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

MADE IN CANADA

GILLETT'S LYE

Used for making hard and soft soap, for softening water, for cleaning, disinfecting and for over 500 other purposes.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

Business Men as Farmers

With Equal Advantage the Farmer Beats the Business Man Every Time

You often hear it said that farmers are not good business men! Many a city man spends a short vacation in the country and comes back to lay down the law about "business efficiency." According to him all these farmers need is a business system—all the rest would follow that. But what about the business men who have tried farming? Thousands of them have bought land and started farming with abundant capital, scientific advice and the finest of business training! How many of them make their farms pay even with their thorough knowledge of business? If they were forced to run a farm with the capital and equipment within the reach of the average farmer they would go bankrupt in less than a year. Their business training is based on capital and credit always within reach, and as they well know, even with this advantage they fail to make a farm pay a profit nine times in ten. With equal advantage and equipment the farmer would beat them every time.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Keen After Wool

Thirty-seven cents for medium combing firsts in Saskatchewan is going some. It is the best record so far on the American continent for range wool. You can hardly call the Saskatchewan product anything else, for it has a range foundation behind it even though the flocks may not be termed strictly range sheep. And who do you suppose were the buyers? No other than Swift and Co., the Chicago packers. The packers in the wool game—what next! When buyers can pay that figure for western stuff, the eastern men who sold for 35 will feel kind of small.—Sheep Breeder, Chicago.

Grape-Nuts

Gets Attention--

First, because of its wonderfully delicious flavor—

Then again, because it is ready to eat—fresh and crisp from the package.

But the big "get attention" quality is its abundance of well-balanced, easily digestible nourishment.

For sound health, every table should have its daily ration of Grape-Nuts.

"There's a Reason"

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

W. N. U. 1124

Some Don'ts For Farmers

A Few Suggestions on Domestic Economy for the Husband to Consider

Don't try to please your wife. Don't appreciate one thing she does.

Don't help care for the children—that is what you got her for.

Don't ever plan your work so as to be able to take her to any entertainment.

Don't be ashamed to read that the majority of insane women are farmers' wives.

Don't get a bucket of water from the cistern when asked. Anyone can pump who half tries.

Don't fail to invite company for Sunday dinner without letting her know so she can have a day for rest.

Don't fail to ask your wife if she wants you to do all the housework if she asks you to put some wood in the stove.

Don't wonder that your food has a peculiar flavor, for it is seasoned with blasted hopes and sighs of disappointment.

Don't neglect asking what she has done with all the egg and butter money, for it will more than supply the table, help pay the hired man and get the children books and clothes.

There is more Cataract in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Cataract is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Cataract Cure, manufactured by E. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, it taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Cataract Cure fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

E. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

"I've tried to teach my boy the value of money."

"Good thing!"

"Well, I don't know. He used to behave for ten cents, but now he wants a quarter."—Life.

Oil for Toothache.—There is no pain so acute and distressing as toothache. When you have so unwelcome a visitor apply Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil according to directions and you will find immediate relief. It touches the nerve with soothing effect and the pain departs at once. That it will ease toothache is another fine quality of this Oil, showing the many uses it has.

A Sure Result

"If a farmer sold 1,479 bushels of wheat for \$1.17 a bushel, what would he get?"

"An automobile."

An Easy Pill to Take.—Some persons have repugnance to pills because of their nauseating taste. Par-melee's Vegetable Pills are so prepared as to make them agreeable to the most fastidious. The most delicate can take them without feeling the revulsion that follows the taking of ordinary pills. This is one reason for the popularity of these celebrated pills, but the main reason is their high tonical quality as a medicine for the stomach.

Measuring Hay in Stack

Rule for Measuring Hay Which Has Been Proven Satisfactory

Estimating the number of tons of hay in stack by measuring is often resorted to when it is inconvenient or impractical to weigh it. It is impossible to give a rule for measuring hay which is entirely satisfactory. The following one has often been used, states Professor E. G. Schafer, of the Washington Experiment Station at Pullman, and approximates the correct weight:

"Width plus over, divided by four and squared, then multiplied by the length and divided by 512."

The above rule assumes that the cross section of a stack may be obtained by dividing the width plus over measurement by four and squaring it. Stacks vary so much in shape that this cannot be absolutely true with all stacks. The above rule also assumes that there are 512 cubic feet in a ton. The length of time a stack has been built, the size of a stack or the amount it has settled, also the kind of hay, all influence the weight of a certain volume of hay. The above or other rules should not be relied upon unless it is impossible to weigh hay when it is sold.

Problem.—Assume that a hay stack measures 18 feet wide, 26 feet over (distance from ground on one side up over the stack and to the ground on other side) and 30 feet long.

The solution would be—18 plus 26 equals 44; 44 divided by 4 equals 11; 11 squared equals 121; 121 times 30 equals 3,630 cubic feet in 3,630 divided by 512 equals 7.09 tons.

Nearly every one of his friends had suffered from the caprices of the practical joker. Happily the joker had weak points of his own. One of them was a dislike for night air. One morning about 2 o'clock there came a tremendous thumping at his front door. The joker hopped out of bed, opened his front window, and leaned out. "In heaven's name, what is the matter?" he said. "One of your windows is open," said a man on the sidewalk. "Which one?" said the joker. "The one you've stuck your head through," was the reply.

A Glory to the All's:

Spirit of Kitchener Survives Among the Valiant Troops Which He Formed

Lord Kitchener was a national glory to our Allies on account of his genius as a soldier and a military organizer. By his high, strong, and upright character, and by the incomparable services which he rendered to his country in many fields, he had become a sort of incarnation of England and her immense prestige. The grave of Kitchener is one of the most illustrious that have been opened since the beginning of the war. The man is no more, but his spirit survives among the valiant troops which he formed. Animated by this far-seeing, resolute and indomitable spirit, they will march with us to the inevitable victory.—Paris, Le Canalis.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—I had a Bleeding Tumor on my face for a long time and tried a number of remedies without any good results. I was advised to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, and after using several bottles it made a complete cure, and it healed all up and disappeared altogether.

DAVID HENDERSON,
Belleisle Station, King's Co., N. B.,
Sept. 17, 1904.

Mr. Meane: I have nothing but praise for the new minister.

The Deacon: So I noticed when the plate was passed around.

As a vermicide there is no preparation that equals Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It has saved the lives of countless children.

In the Western Provinces it is said that one in four of the owners of farm lands lives outside the municipality in which his land is located, and of these, one in seven lives outside the province. Over one-half of the urban land is held by absentees—that is, by persons living outside the Municipality.



THE NATION'S FUTURE Depends Upon Healthy Babies

Properly reared children grow up to be strong, healthy citizens

Many diseases to which children are susceptible, first indicate their presence in the bowels. The careful mother should watch her child's bowel movements and use

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

It is a corrective for diarrhoea, colic and other ailments to which children are subject especially during the teething period.

It is absolutely non-narcotic and contains neither opium, morphine nor any of their derivatives.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Makes Cheerful, Chubby Children

Soothes the fretting child during the trying period of its development and thus gives rest and relief to both child and mother.

Buy a bottle today and keep it handy

Sold by all druggists in Canada and throughout the world

EXCELSIOR
INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY
* AN EXCLUSIVELY CANADIAN COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1899
Excelsior Policies Are Money Makers

RANDALL, GEE & MITCHELL, LTD.
RELIABLE GRAIN MERCHANTS

470 Grain Exchange

WE GET RESULTS THAT SATISFY.

Write for market information.

MINNEAPOLIS WINNIPEG DULUTH

James Richardson & Sons, Limited

GRAIN MERCHANTS

Western Offices - Winnipeg, Calgary, Saskatoon

Specialists in the handling of farmers' shipments. Write, wire or phone our nearest office for quotations or information.

Bill your cars "NOTIFY JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS, LIMITED," to insure careful checking of grades. Liberal advances on bills of lading. Quick adjustments guaranteed accompanied by Government Certificates of grade and weight.

You will profit by sending us Samples and Obtaining our Advice as to Best Destination before Shipping Your Grain, particularly Barley, Oats and Rye.

LICENSED AND BONDED

Established 1857

Milk As A Stimulant

French Soldiers in the Trenches Are Given Milk Only as a Stimulant

One of the most recent discoveries of the Pasteur Institute of Paris has to do with stimulating qualities of milk. While milk has always been considered an excellent tonic and known to be exceptionally rich in food value, it was not until the Pasteur Institute conducted a number of conclusive experiments that the stimulus in milk became a known quantity. For a number of months, milk has been given the French soldiers in the trenches and to many of them it has been the one and only stimulant. The effect which the milk has produced has more than justified the claims which the Institute made for it.

It is claimed that the stimulating effect of milk is especially notable when given to soldiers just before a big battle or a dangerous charge, and also when administered to the troops when in great fatigue. The advantage of the milk stimulus over the alcohol stimulus so extensively advocated in previous years is that there is no bad after effects, and the keenness of the senses is in no wise impaired nor the coolness of judgment affected.

The knowledge that milk is a stimulant of no mean force will come as something of a shock to those who have hitherto considered it synonymous with all things mild and peaceful. It is somewhat difficult to believe that the chief product of the patient and gentle cow should contain such an element of forceful stimulation. But, as proof of the contention we have the word of the world's greatest research institutes backed up by conclusive experiments in a place where stimulation of the most efficient sort is needed.

Why People Feel Depressed in the Cold Weather

Why is tiredness and languor so prevalent just now? A physician explained that the cold of winter drives blood from the surface of the body to the liver. Normally one-fourth of the whole blood supply is in the liver, and when more blood is accumulated in that organ everything goes wrong.

No better remedy exists than Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which are composed of such vegetable extracts as Mandrake and Butterbur, and possess wonderful liver stimulating powers. Its a marvel the way Hamilton's Pills clear the blood of the poisonous humors. They put new life into worn out bodies, build up the appetite, bring back a reserve of nerve energy, tide folks over the cold days of winter and the depressing days of spring. For your health and body comfort get a 25c box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills today.

Harry and James, brothers, were in their playroom for a little recreation after supper. Harry hit James with a stick. An argument followed, and in the midst of it the nurse happened in with the news that it was time for them to retire. James was put to bed first. The nurse said: "You must forgive your brother before you go to bed. You might die in the night." After a few minutes elapsed James replied: "Well, I'll forgive him tonight, but if I don't die he'd better look out in the morning."

Maud: The young clergyman who performed the ceremony seemed dreadfully flustered.

Ethel: Mercy, yes! Why, he kissed the bridegroom and shook hands with the bride.

ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS

Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All stores or direct. State style and size. For 25c we will mail you.

THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited
55 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

Wood's Phosphodine.

The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new blood in old veins. Cures Nerve Debility, Mental and Brain Weakness, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price \$1 per box, six for \$5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Solely Mfrs.)

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No. 1 No. 2 N.B.

THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with extraordinary success. Cures Chronic Weakness, Lost Vitality, Aching Pains, Rheumatism, Blisters, Ulcers, Dropsy, Eczema, Skin Diseases, Blood Poison, Piles, Hemorrhoids, Protrusion of Rectum, Stricture, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, Venereal Diseases, Catarrh of the Bladder, Neuritis, Sciatica, Migraine, Headache, Stomach Disorders, Indigestion, Constipation, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, and all cases of Chronic Disease. Write for FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLEZIO MED. CO. HAVRE-POURTEL, HAVRE-POURTEL, LONDON. EMO-LAY NEW DRUGS (LATEST) FORMULA. EASY TO TAKE. SAFE AND PAINLESS. SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON WRITING STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed
Mailed free to any address by the Author
H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
118 West 31st Street, New York

"Must Avenge Our Children"

It is the German people, as incarnated by their soldiers, who have carried off our daughters of the north captive and delivered them to the officers of the Kaiser. It is, therefore, against the German people as a whole that our race is making war, and not against any fiction of isolated Imperialism. The Germans are alone responsible for their crimes and any other conception of the present war would only lead us to degradation, duplicity and defeat. We must avenge the children of Roubaix and Lille—avenge them without mercy or pity. This is one of the works of France during the war, and for long afterwards.—Le Figaro, Paris.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Willie came to his mother with an expression of anxiety on his face. "Ma," he asked, "if a poor, hungry little boy was to come to the back door and ask for something to eat, would you give him that piece of pie that was left over from dinner?" "Yes, Willie, of course I would," said the mother.

Willie's face cleared.

"All right," he said, "just wait a minute till I run around to the back door."

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIABETES
HACKACHE
P. 23 THE PR.

AROUND THE TOWN

Mr. W. A. Austin left for Calgary on Saturday last.

The Misses Hannah and Lulu Shantz were visiting with their sister Mrs. E. Perschbaker over the Thanksgiving holidays.

The Red Cross Society met with great success with their supper on Thanksgiving Day and their rooms were filled from first to last.

Thanksgiving Day was very quiet in Didsbury, a great many people taking advantage of the railway excursions to visit friends at outside points while others took advantage of the extremely fine weather to make excursions in the country.

Mr. Hugh Cattnach, who lives 3 miles north of Sterlingville, will hold an auction sale of 58 head of cattle on Thursday, October 19th. Owing to sickness Mr. Cattnach has been unable to put up sufficient feed and so will dispose of this stock without reserve. Terms are cash.

The date of the Red Cross concert and dance given by the popular artists Miss Freda Sweet, Cellist and Pianist, Miss McKinnon, Violinist, and Miss E. Edwards, Vocalist, has been changed to Friday, October 27th. Don't forget the date. The proceeds of this concert goes to furnish a bed in the Canadian Convalescent Home, now being furnished in Ramsgate, England. Please help this very worthy cause as you may be helping to furnish a bed for some of your own sick soldier boys.

BIRTHS

McNEIL—On Wednesday, October 4th, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. P. McNeil, a daughter.

GABEL—On Friday, October 6th, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Gabel, a son.

Sergt. R. Lennie Meets Hero's Death

Word has just been received by Tom Lennie from his father that his brother Bob, who had lived in this district and who enlisted with the machine gun section of the 10th Batt., first contingent, at Calgary, has made the big sacrifice, having been killed in France on September 26th.

Sergt. Lennie was severely wounded in August, 1915, but recovering again took up duty at the front in the veterinary service, but he was again taken ill and after recovering decided to join his former comrades in the trenches. He was promoted to a Sergeants position and had only been at the front a short time when he received the final summons.

High School Notes

The first programme of the Didsbury High School Literary Society was given on Friday last. This was the beginning of the meetings of the society was a great success. Each pupil asked to take part in the programme did so without any coaxing and rendered their parts well. Near the end of the meeting a few of those who had not taken part were called upon to give stump speeches, the titles of which they drew on slips of paper and were about everything from the big war to the little frog. These with one exception were given by those who were asked.

Mr. Halligan, after giving the critics report, invited those visitors

present to come again and bring their friends with them. Everyone then rose and sang "God Save the King" after which the meeting adjourned.

We notice that Harold is very fond of speeches and we hope that he will again be called on in the near future.

These literary meetings will be held every other Friday and all are cordially invited to attend.

School Report

SENIOR ROOM

Grade VIII—Maggie Sexsmith, Vera Sexsmith, Bruce Paton, Harry Atkins, Stanley McLean, Leslie Roth, Herbie Brubacher, Ethel Mortimer, Vera Hehn, Leona Weber, Melville Cooper.

Grade VI—Orval Paton, Myra Herber, Ernest Clarke, Aylmer Liesemer, Edith Proctor, Laura Good, Willard Ryckman, Rosy Rupp, Pearl Ruby, Earl Ruby, Wilfred Sanders, Paul Spink. A. E. KERR, Teacher.

ROOM 3

Grade V—Thelma Sexsmith, Orlando Hehn, Winnie Moyle, Ruth Brubacher, Marjorie Good, Ralph LeBlanc, Ida Gertz, Irene Walder, Hubert Jones.

Grade IV—Elmer Mack, Fern Stauffer, Granville Paton, Arthur Amaker, Grace Hunsperger, Annie Ness, Tom Reed, Edith Anderson, Ruby Hunsperger, Ida Sherwood, (Kathleen Osmond and Lillie Mack) Laura Liesemer, Eva Dick, Frank Burrell, Melvin Ness, (Walter Bates and Allene Schmelke), Emma Walder, Lucille Smith, Evelyn Liesemer, Orville Geiger, Lyle Cressman, Jacob Dick, George Bricker, Clifford Mortimer, Russell Berscht, Ross Youngs, Willie Wrigglesworth, Nyle Hunsperger. HERBERT C. LIESEMER

DIDSBURY ROLL OF HONOR

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| R. Lenny | Sgt. Hogg, Sr. |
| Sgt. W. Jenkins | P. Wood |
| G. E. Sexsmith | L. C. Swann |
| F. K. Owen | Geo. F. Monck |
| W. Hopkins | W. Vipond |
| W. Wright | W. Hogg |
| T. Hogg | P. Blaine |
| R. Blaine | Alf. Jury |
| Morrison | C. Turner |
| E. Mellow | A. Cross |
| Reg. Simpson | H. Lee |
| W. Fraser | A. J. Numan |
| Gilbert Garrison | J. Frost |
| Jno. Mortimer | Sgt. A. May |
| Grant | S. Brown |
| J. Pearson | J. Anderson |
| N. Birchenough | R. Dickson |
| Paine | A. Jenkins |
| Baker | F. Lloyd |
| J. Baptist | A. B. Kembry |
| B. Barker | Jackson |
| F. Jackson | Sgt. R. Alloway |
| Trp. F. M. Nelson | B. Tidwell |
| Sgt. L. C. Cooper | P. J. Moynihan |
| D. Nash | Gib. Howe |
| Geo. Walsh | Geo. Standing |
| Sutter | T. Birchell |
| Lance Corp. R. Esson | Fred Adams |
| W. O'Donnell | K. L. Sandford |
| S. W. Dugdale | R. J. Townsend |
| Geo. Bradwell | Walter Gertz |
| Peter R. Weber | Alf. Molaness |
| Henry Roeth | G. E. Waters |
| Frank Fletcher | Lloyd Ruby |
| T. Stapleton | J. Sinclair |
| J. Baker | W. London |
| Jim Nelson | W. Boyer |
| T. Potts | A. Bosanko |
| T. Birchall | G. Howe |
| G. Coates | T. Heliwell |
| Geo. E. T. Smith | H. Doyle |
| H. Fawkes | C. Mortimer |
| Lt. Stauffer, M.P.P. | J. Garner |
| F. Kauffman | Sgt. H. Gathercole |
| R. Wilson | M. Moyer |
| Corp. A. Weber | J. Gordon |
| Dean Warren | J. Dundas |
| G. R. Anderson | H. Kent |
| A. Hardy | W. L. Lane |
| D. C. Archer | H. E. Doepel |
| Lorne Good | J. B. Kerr |
| Levi Rupp | August Hermanson |
| Morris Shantz | K. L. Sandford |
| L. McNaughton | R. Crease |
| G. Chapman | W. A. Bicknell |
| J. Blacklock | L. W. Payne |
| Arnold Blaine | Victor Morphy |
| M. Huber | Sid Worthington |
| Pat. Worthington | Dave Sutherland |
| Joe Buckston | P. Stewart |
| Hermanson | Cecil Reagan |
| H. Moncey | Capt. G. M. Reed |
| Capt. A. J. Weart | R. Bradwell |
| Ernest Brown | Harold Gilmore |
| Sgt. E. B. Grange | Clarence Earle |
| Bert Gilmore | David Allan |
| F. Cornford | Vear Wood |
| Fred Admonson | Charles Rhodes |
| Roper | W. Baker |
| J. Mjolness | Rex Dolman |
| Fred Winship | Leo. Balm |
| Pierce Bellamy | L. Fiffeld |
| Albert Peck | J. Jennings |
| Radford | Watt |
| G. Chapman | J. Robertson |
| C. Cornford | H. Morris |
| G. Roades | L. Shantz |
| FORMER RESIDENTS | Lt. E. G. Grant |
| D. Siebert | Stanley Moore |
| L. C. Coffey | P. Brooks |
| Capt. E. E. Topliffe | |
| Frank Oliver | |
| C. Hueston | |

Auction Sale Of Farm Land

Under the provisions of the Land Titles Act there will be offered for sale by J. N. Paton, Auctioneer, at the postoffice, Didsbury, Alberta, on Saturday, the Eleventh day of November, 1916, at 11 o'clock a.m., the North-East Quarter of Section 12, Township 32, Range 29, West of the 4th Meridian, in the province of Alberta.

The Vendors are informed that the soil is a rich black loam, with a clay subsoil; eighty acres are suitable for cultivation, 25 of which have been broken, the balance being good hay and pasture land; there is on the property a small dwelling house, and two miles of fencing with strands of barbed wire. The land is situated in an English-speaking settlement, 7 1/2 miles from the town of Olds, and one-half mile from Coburn school.

Sale will be subject to a sealed reserve bid, free from encumbrances except taxes for the current year.

Terms of sale: 10% cash at time of sale; balance according to favorable terms.

For further particulars apply to WALLBRIDGE, HENWOOD, GIBSON & MILLS.

Edmonton, Alberta, Solicitors for the Vendors.

DATED this 18th day of September, 1916, at Calgary, Alberta.

THE LAND TITLES ACT APPLICATION NO. 629

Mortgage Sale of Valuable Farm Land

Pursuant to the directions of the Registrar and by virtue of the power of sale provided by The Land Titles Act under a certain Mortgage which will be produced at the time of the sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction at the front of the Rosebud Hotel in the Town of Didsbury, in the Province of Alberta, at twelve o'clock noon, on Saturday, the 28th day of October A.D., 1916, the following property, namely:

1. The South west Quarter of Sec. 34, Twp. 31, Range 1, West of the 5th Meridian.

2. The North-west Quarter of Sec. 27, Twp. 31, Range 1, West of the 5th Meridian, in the Province of Alberta.

Terms of sale to be 15 per cent cash at the time of the sale and the balance according to the terms and conditions to be made known at the sale or upon application to the Vendor's solicitor.

The above property will first be offered for sale en bloc subject to a sealed Reserve Bid and if not sold will then be offered for sale in two separate parcels known as Parcel No. 1, covering the South-west Quarter of Sec. 34, Twp. 31, Range 1, West of the 5th Meridian, and Parcel No. 2 covering the North west Quarter of Sec. 27, Twp. 31, Range 1, West of the 5th Meridian, each of which Parcels will be separately subject to a sealed Reserve Bid covering the said Parcel and free from all encumbrances, save the exceptions, reservations and conditions in the original grant from the Crown or in the existing Certificate of Title, and taxes for the current year.

The Vendor is informed of the following particulars:

Parcel No. 1, S. W. 1/4-Sec. 34, Twp. 31, Rge. 1, West 5th M., consists of 160 acres of land of which 150 acres are good arable land and 10 acres of low land well suited for hay or pasture. The property is fenced on 4 sides with three strand wire fence and willow and jack pine posts. The soil on said property is black loam averaging approximately 15 inches in depth with clay subsoil. This property is watered by 2 good wells. The nearest railway station to said property is Didsbury a distance of 4 1/2 miles. The property is situated 2 miles from a school and 4 1/2 miles from a church, in a settlement of English speaking people. There are the following buildings on the said property: Dwelling, frame, 24 x 28; Addition 18 x 18, frame; barn 40 x 60, frame; hen-house 12 x 18.

Parcel No. 2, N. W. 1/4-27 31-1, W. 5th, consists of 160 acres of land, of which 120 acres are good arable land; 30 acres of low land well suited for hay or pasture and 10 acres of scrub land. The property is fenced on 4 sides with 3 strand wire fence and willow and jack-pine posts. The soil on said property is black loam averaging approximately 15 inches in depth with clay subsoil. The nearest railway station to said property is Didsbury a distance of 4 miles. The property is situated 2 miles from a school and 4 miles from a church, in a settlement of English speaking people.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to S. A. DICKSON, Barrister, 602 Tegner Block, Edmonton, Alberta, Solicitor for the Vendor.

Dated at Calgary, this 22nd day of September, A.D., 1916.

Approved: W. Forbes, Registrar S.A.L.R.D.

ADVERTISEMENT

Mortgage Sale of Valuable Town Property

UNDER and by virtue of the Powers of Sale provided by the Land Titles Act, under a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of the sale

There will be offered for sale by public auction at the Post Office in the Town of Didsbury in the Province of Alberta, on Saturday the 11th day of November, 1916, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, namely:

Lot Seven (7) Block Nine (9) according to a plan of part of the Town of Didsbury of record in the Land Titles Office for the South Alberta Land Registration District as "Didsbury 474 I, reserving unto His Majesty, His Successors and Assigns, all mines and minerals and the right to work the same.

Terms of the sale to be 20 per cent, cash at the time of the sale, and the balance according to the terms and conditions to be made known at the time of sale or upon application to the vendor's solicitors

The above property will be offered for sale subject to a sealed reserve bid and free from all encumbrances, save taxes for the current year.

The vendor is informed that the above property is situated on Main Street in the Town of Didsbury and that there is upon the property a two storey frame building used as a Post Office and a small stable.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Earl E. Freeman, Didsbury.

Dated at Calgary this 4th day of October, A.D. 1916.

EARL E. FREEMAN, Successor to W. A. Austin, Vendor's Solicitors.

Approved—W. Forbes Registrar.

ADVERTISEMENT

Mortgage Sale of Valuable Town Property

UNDER and by virtue of the Powers of Sale provided by the Land Titles Act, under a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale.

There will be offered for sale by public auction at the Post office in the Town of Didsbury, in the Province of Alberta, on Monday the Twenty third day of October, 1916, at the hour of Two o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, namely:

Lot Five (5) in Block One (1) according to a plan of part of the said Town of Didsbury of record in the Land Titles Office for the South Alberta Land Registration as "Didsbury 1427-H", Reserving unto His Majesty, His successors and Assigns all mines and minerals and the right to work the same.

Terms of the sale to be 20 per cent, cash at the time of the sale, and the balance according to the terms and conditions to be made known at the time of sale or upon application to the vendor's solicitors

The above property will be offered for sale subject to a sealed reserve bid and free from all encumbrances, save taxes for the current year.

The vendor is informed that the above property is situated on the main business street in the Town of Didsbury and is desirable business property.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to W. A. Austin, Didsbury, Alberta.

DATED at Calgary, this 28th day of September A.D., 1916.

W. A. AUSTIN, Vendor's Solicitors

Approved W. Forbes, Registrar.

LOST

Three heifers, branded GVS on left ribs, 1 black and white, two red and white. \$5.00 reward for information leading to recovery.—E. V. Schmidt, Hartman, Phone 303.

THEY'RE FINE FOR KIDDIES—

You should always keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets on the shelf. The little folk so often need a mild and safe cathartic and they do appreciate Chamberlain's instead of nauseous oils and mixtures. For stomach troubles and constipation, give one just before going to bed. All druggists, 25c, or send to CHAMBERLAIN MEDICINE CO., TORONTO 10

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS

Lost, Strayed or Estray ads. \$1 for four insertions in the Pioneer—they bring results.



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M. Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. All visiting brethren welcome.

W. G. LIESEMER, J. R. GOOD, Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F. Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

A. V. BUCKLER, N. G. S. R. WOOD, Sec.

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S. Dental Surgeon

Office opposite Rosebud Hotel, Osler street. Business Phone 120 Didsbury - - - Alberta



W. C. GOODER Undertaker and Embalmer Didsbury Phone 101 Olds. - - - Alberta

Earle E. Freeman, L.L.B. (Successor to W. A. Austin)

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public

Documents left by clients with Mr. Austin are now held by me.

Special Attention paid to collections—Office: Over Union Bank of Canada Block.

Didsbury - - - Alberta

Dr. W. G. Evans, M.D. Physician, Surgeon

Graduate of Toronto University. Office opposite Rosebud hotel, Osler street.

Residence Phone 50 Office Phone 120 Didsbury - - - Alberta

J. L. Clarke, M.D., L.M.C.C. Physician & Surgeon

Graduate University of Manitoba. Late senior house surgeon of St. Michaels hospital, Newark, N. J.

Office and residence: One block west of Union Bank.

PHONE 128 DIDSBURY, - - - ALBERTA

Dr. M. Mecklenburg

THE OLD RELIABLE

GRADUATE OPTICIAN

32 years experience. 12 years in Alberta

Will again be at Didsbury on Thursday, October 19th; Olds, Wednesday, October 18th; Carstairs, Friday, October 20th.

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G., Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —1141.